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GENERAL LYON.

LIFE AND POLITICAL WRITINGS OF GEN. NATHANIEL LYON, U. S. A. New York: Rudd & Carleton. For sale by J. R. Walsh, corner Custom House Place and Madison street.

The country has not yet dried its tears for the gallant, accomplished and devoted Lyon. Of whatever could conspire to endear a soldier to his fellow men—of whatever could conspire to give poignancy to their bereavement when he fell—nothing is wanting in the tender and melancholy interest which clusters around his tombstone at Eastford, Connecticut. Purity of life and of patriotism, coolness, rapidity, and decision as a commander and dauntless bravery on the battle field, noble sympathies, cultivated tastes and marked abilities as a writer—these qualities formed a rare combination in Nathaniel Lyon, and should entitle him to a careful and meritorious biography. Such, we regret to say, the work before us is not. The memoir is hastily compiled, badly arranged, and wanting in many of the most obvious features which should pertain to such a narrative. It does not tell us the day of his birth, nor does it contain Gen. Sturgis's report of the battle of Wilson's Creek. It spells Gen. Sigel's name "Siegel," and the larger part of the biography consists of two letters copied from the St. Louis *Democrat* and the New York *Herald*. It is deficient in quotations from Gen. Lyon's private correspondence, and has not, so far as we can discover, a single fact which has not been previously published.

The estimate which Gen. Price put on the deceased Lyon would have been interesting and valuable in a work of this kind, and since the author has not taken any pains to find it out, we will tell it as related by the Missouri General to Col. Mulligan. Gen. Lyon, said Gen. Price, was a soldier of consummate ability and valor. He fought three mortal hours at Wilson's Creek after Sigel's detachment had left the field, and after it would have seemed to any one but a maniac or a hero that the day was hopelessly lost to the federal arms. His blows were tremendous and incessant, every one well directed and as well supported as was possible with the force at his command. His attack was so unexpected and so terrible that we, (the rebel army), had no thought of pursuing, after we found that his forces had retreated to Springfield. He was at the head of his regiments all day as regardless of bullets as if they had been rain drops. —Such was substantially the language used by Gen. Price in a conversation with Col. Mulligan.

The volume before us has one merit of considerable value. It contains sixteen editorial articles, and two letters written by Gen. Lyon for the Manhattan (Kansas) Express, while he was stationed at Forts Riley and Scott, between June, 1860, and January, 1861. The articles are written with great purity and simplicity of style and logical force. They are mainly political, discussing the two systems of free and slave labor, in a spirit of noble sympathy for the oppressed and down-trodden, and with a keen appreciation of the deadly conflict between the two. The letters are written from Fort Scott, detailing minutely the outbreak in which Dr. (now Col.) Jamison figured in December, 1860, and to suppress which Gen. Frost mobilized the militia of St. Louis. In his second letter Gen. Lyon says of Montgomery, now Colonel of the 3d Kansas regiment, "If we are to have civil war on this 'slavery' matter, the abolition element will 'prove a powerful and effective one in the 'prosecution of it. I would pledge Montgomery, with ten thousand followers in the 'slave States, to equal the exploits of Xenophon and his ten thousand Greeks. Mark 'this, and time shall show."

☞ A St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, commenting on the opposition of the Chicago TRIBUNE to the "California Gang," makes the following libellous statement:

But suddenly a change came o'er the spirit of its dream, and it avowed that the salvation of the country depended upon the transfer of the command of the Western Department to one more competent for the task. * * * I saw a letter yesterday to a gentleman in this city, signed by a responsible and loyal citizen of Bloomington, Ill., which may or may not explain away some of this newspaper mystery. The epistle stated in positive terms that General Fremont had refused to place upon his staff a gentleman who happened incidentally to be editorially connected with the TRIBUNE; also that an unsuccessful effort had been made to obtain a Government contract, in which another editorial stockholder was somewhat interested; likewise that the friends of General Hunter had bestowed patronage on the TRIBUNE to the amount of $10,000.

The "responsible citizen of Bloomington" is a willful and malicious liar, if he ever wrote such a letter. The statements are unmitigated falsehoods. But we doubt that any citizen of Bloomington—loyal or traitor, ever penned such stuff. It is more likely the coinage of the fellow who sent it to the *Gazette*, and we regret to see so respectable a journal give place to the same.

No person "editorially connected with the TRIBUNE" ever applied for "a place on Fremont's Staff," or for any other place in his gift. No "editorial attache" ever "made an effort, unsuccessful" or otherwise, to "obtain a Government contract" from Fremont, or any other Federal officer. And it is equally false that the "friends of Gen. Hunter have bestowed "patronage on the TRIBUNE to the amount of "$10,000," or any other amount.

In whatever the TRIBUNE has said in relation to the management of the Western Department, it has been actuated by a sense of duty, and a sincere desire to promote the triumph of the Republic over its enemies. It may be denied credit for unselfishness and public spirit, by speculators and corruptionists. Those who allege unworthy motives to the TRIBUNE, judge it by the standard of their own innate baseness.

The Maryland Eastern Shore.

For some purpose best known to itself, but doubtless for a good purpose, the Government is collecting a large force in Southeastern Maryland, at Salisbury, Somerset county, just below Delaware. There are already stationed at that place a force of some 3,000 men, including Nims's Massachusetts battery and the Fourth Wisconsin regiment; and now another large force is ordered from Baltimore, including the companies of the Sixth Wisconsin regiment now have been stationed at McKim's Hill. What's up in that quarter?

Commodore Dupont.

The great expedition to Port Royal is a notable event in naval history, and its complete success, after encountering a storm which so dispersed the fleet that on Saturday morning, the 3d inst., only one sail could be seen from the deck of the Wabash," will give Com. Dupont a name among the foremost o naval commanders. His fleet was almost as numerous as the Spanish Armada of 1588, and the number of ships engaged even greater, while the tempest through which he passed was probably as severe as that which ruined the Duke of Medina and his mammoth expedition.

The following is the record of the Navy Register concerning Com. Dupont: "Samuel F. Dupont, born in New Jersey; appointed from Delaware; a citizen of Delaware original entry into the service Dec. 19, 1815; date of present commission Sept. 14, 1855; total sea service, twenty-six years and ten months; length of time in the service on sea and shore, forty-four years; last at sea May 1859; now waiting orders." The Philadelphia *Press* has the following notice of the Commodore:

"It is well in this hour of exultation to remember and to record the embarrassing and dangerous circumstances under which Commodore Dupont sailed upon this great expedition. He had an enormous fleet to manage, immense supplies, a large and almost multifidinous command, and started amidst the doubts of many, with the conscientiousness that most of those who supported him were fresh and undisciplined; and, as if to try his equanimity and his courage, a terrific storm broke upon his great squadron—well calculated to demoralize all but those seasoned to the perils of the treacherous deep. If he has accomplished the good work, let all honor be paid to him. Commodore Dupont is a citizen of Delaware. His family is loyal to the backbone, and he himself, although no young man, belongs to the progressives of the naval service. Dallas may be stained by his flag, not for pay, but because he believes in the immortal issues involved in this conflict."

☞ The Missouri State troops are soon to be the recipients of 3,000 stand of arms and 5,000 pairs of blankets, now on their way from the East.

Beauforterisms.

☞ "Dupont's best"—the capture of Beaufort.

☞ Just about now, the mania in Dixie is doubtless *Sherman-ia*.

☞ Motto for Gen. Sherman, "In Dixie's land I take my stand."

☞ Possible military hands for Gen. Sherman—contrabands.

☞ The powder used at the bombardment of Beaufort—Dupont's.

☞ Fleet arrival, and *fleet* departure. Beaufort, S. C., Saturday Nov. 9th.

☞ Our fleet at Beaufort seems to have been met at the landing "with *flying colors*" chiefly assorted shades of black.

☞ What will soon set the rebels at Beaufort in a pucker—one assorted cargo *per Sherman*.

☞ Though the Federal troops arrived at Beaufort in transports, it is not stated that the inhabitants left in any such manner.

☞ In the national anthem of Secessia, the latest emendation at Beaufort reads "Look out Dixie's Land."

☞ Instead of cutting the throats of the Northern hirelings, the Beaufort contrabands only cut their sticks, and hung their bundles on them.

The Wrecked French Steamer.

The French steamer wrecked on the 6th inst. at Ocracoke Inlet, was the war steamer La Prona, carrying one hundred men and six guns. The crew were taken off after the wreck had been blown up, to prevent the arms and munitions from falling into the hands of the belligerents on either side. She was a French steam corvette (paddle wheel,) belonging to the port of Toulon, in France, and was one of the first of the vessels sent by the French government into the North American waters since the commencement of the troubles.

☞ Sailing Master Edward Hooker of the U. S. Gunboat Louisiana, recently had a narrow escape from perils by sea and by rebels, on the lower Chesapeake coast, in the total wreck of the schooner John Wesley on the 1st. inst. He was the bearer of dispatches from the commander of the Louisiana, Lieutenant Murray, to Flag Officer Goldsborough. When the schooner was wrecked, and himself in danger of being taken prisoner, his dispatches containing important plans for the operations of the fleet on the Virginia shores, were fastened to a bale, thus providing for the contingency of being captured by the enemy, the documents that might give them valuable information should be sunk before reaching their grasp.

The Belmont Affair.

The *Ohio State Journal* has the following criticism on the Belmont affair, which, if rather severe on the Commanding General, is at least comprehensive and original:

"The fighting was valorous beyond all praise; the management was bad beyond all example. The really competent commander must be able, not only to plan, but also to execute. He may be added, that he must be able to both plan and execute, under some circumstances, the highest generalship. The exigency of occasion must be met and provided for, by efficiency of genius. This great and rare quality the commanding officer at Belmont evidently had not.

"Still it was not a rout. Indeed we are at a loss, how to characterize the affair; it was not a success, nor was it a failure. The victory camp will fully attest; it was not a victory, nor a defeat,—as the 250 rebel prisoners will severally swear. To meet the case by any plausible generalship, the utmost secrecy of execution must be met and provided. The inefficiency of genius.

"We have neither batteries nor camps there. In pushing the exploration a mile inland, a brush took place between his advance guard and the rebel pickets, in which one of the latter was killed, and another wounded. The enemy were in no force in that vicinity. At Boyd's Hole, ten miles this side of Matthias Point, on the river, a guard of three hundred rebels is posted at a military school, and a few miles below there is a battery of six guns.

"A number of negroes were attracted to and followed Gen. Hooker's reconnoitering party back to their camp, fifty contrabands being in one gang.

Official dispatches at the War Department state the number of prisoners taken by Gen. Nelson in the Pikeville fight, at two thousand and fifteen.

A magnificent review to day took place of Maj. Gen. Franklin's Division, by Gen. McClellan, Gen. Kearney's, New Jersey Brigade, Mitchell's N. Y. Brigade. The largest review yet given will shortly take place, of five entire divisions.

Trophies from Beaufort have begun to arrive. At the Navy Yard, in the ordnance building, several howitzers are displayed, taken at Port Royal, and several secession flags have been sent by Commodore Dupont, and attract much attention, draping the room of Secretary Welles.

Tuesday three negroes from the late John A. Washington's estate took refuge in Alexandria.

The following military appointments and orders are gazetted at the War office;

Colonel George W. Cullum of Pa., of Gen. Scott's staff, Brigadier General, ordered to report in Missouri.

Colonel Schuyler Hamilton of N. Y., of Gen. Scott's staff, Brigadier General, ordered to report in Missouri.

George W. Morgan of Ohio, formerly Colonel of the 15th U. S. Infantry (old organization), Brigadier General.

Captain Jesse L. Reno of Pa., of the Ordnance Department, Brigadier General.

Colonel Philip St. George Cooke of Va., of the 2d Cavalry, Brigadier General.

Julius Stahel of New York, of the 8th Volunteers, Colonel commanding the 1st brigade of Blenker's division, Brigadier General. [This regiment, the 8th, has had the rare good fortune of furnishing the Generals—Blenker and Stahel.]

Charles C. Huger, Brigadier General.

Also, the following are appointed Assistant Inspectors General, with the rank of Colonel:

Capt. Nelson H. Davis of Mass., of the 2d Regular Infantry, now Colonel of 7th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Major Jones of D. C., of the Quartermaster's Department.

John Buford of Ill., now Captain in the 2d Cavalry.

Capt. Absalom Baird of Pa., of the Adjutant-General's department, and A. J. Halleck, are appointed to the staff of Major General Halleck, the new commander of the Department of the West.

It is ordered that such of Gen. Fremont's Aids as were appointed by him from civil life, and indeed that all officers of his appointment not confirmed or authorized by the President, be discharged.

The Excitement in East Tennessee—The Railroad Burning by Unionists.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 12.—Five railroad bridges were burnt in East Tennessee Friday night by Unionists, two on the Georgia State Road at Charleston, Hamilton county, and one on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, on Hiawasse river, Bradley county. Five another after the train had passed through, the whole bridge was in flames. Two bridges on the Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, on Lick Creek, Green county, and another on Holstein river, were also burned. It was thought unnecessary to guard the bridge on Holstein, as Sullivan county was strongly Southern in feeling. The bridge over Holstein river is at Strawberry Plain. In Jefferson county the bridges were fired, but the fire was put out by the people. A guard had one hand cut off and the skull fractured, and there were indications that one of the incendiaries had been killed.

A gentleman just from East Tennessee reports that there is great excitement in consequence of the burning of the bridges. It was evidently a preconcerted plan. The loss is heavy, and will cause great inconvenience and delay. Matters in East Tennessee are regarded as in a critical condition, and much anxiety is felt for Zollicoffer.

Boom is like par pound in Jackson, Mississippi.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—The *Journal* has information that the long and costly railway bridge over the Cumberland river, just this side of Nashville, has been burned, and speaks of the announcement as causing great alarm and trepidation in the rebel camp at Bowling Green.

Seven New Brigadier Generals.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Commissions have been issued to the following named gentlemen under the recent appointments: Col. Geo. W. Cullum and Schuyler Hamilton, late attaches to Gen. Scott's staff, to be Brigadier Generals of Volunteers, to report to Major General Halleck. Capt. Jesse L. Reno, of the Regular Army, Lieut. C. Harry Gee, W. Mc-Reynolds, Jr., Halleck, and Col. Philip St. George Cooke, to be a Brigadier General's of Volunteers, to report to Maj. Gen. Halle.k.

Privateer Nashville at Bermuda.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Bermuda dates of the first inst. state that the privateer Nashville was then coaling. Her cruise was short, having been refused a supply at the other end of the Island. She will probably obtain a quantity from private stocks.

Bills to be Refused.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—A private telegram from New York says "refuse all bills issued by the Bank of the United States of New York."

THE LATEST NEWS.

OUR POSSESSION OF BEAUFORT.

Southern Comments Thereon.

Charleston and Savannah Alarmed.

"YANKEE NOTIONS" FOR DIXIE.

Victory to be Followed up.

John Cochrane on Abolition.

BRECKINRIDGE A REBEL GENERAL.

TAKES THE FIELD IN KENTUCKY.

Interesting from Europe.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 14th, 1861.

The marrow of Col. Cochrane's speech to his regiment, the United States Chasseurs, in General Hooker's division, as referred to yesterday, the whole of which was unquestionably endorsed in subsequent remarks by Secretary Cameron, is contained in the following paragraph, which I give you verbatim.

This is a war which moves toward the protection of our homes, the safety of our families, the continuation of our domestic altars, and the protection of our freedom. In such a war we are justified and are bound to resort to *every force* within our power. Shall we not seize the cotton at Beaufort, the munitions of war? And if you would seize their property, open their ports, and even destroy their lives, ask you whether you would not *disarm their slaves* (great applause) and *array them in battalions against their masters!* (*Renewed and tumultuous applause.*) If necessary to save this Government, I would plunge that whole country, Negro, pick and white, in one indiscriminate sea of blood, so that we should in the end have a Government which would be the vicegerent of God. You have arms in your hands, placed there for the purpose of exterminating an enemy, unless he submits to law, and order, and the Constitution. It is will not submit, exploit everything that comes in your way; set fire to the cotton, explode the cotton, take the slave and bestow him on the non-slaveholder if you please. [*Great applause.*] Do to them as they would do to us; raise up a party interest against the absent traitors, and thus create a counter-balance, and if this should not be sufficient, take the slave by the hand, place a musket in it, and in God's name bid him strike for the liberty of the human race. [Immense applause.]

Gen. Hooker has forwarded to Headquarters the official report of Wednesday's reconnoissance at Matthias Point. He says the enemy have neither batteries nor camps there.

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BEAUFORT AND PORT ROYAL.

Reports from Southern Sources.

COMMENTS OF THE REBEL PRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 14.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the 8th, published a letter with these startling head lines in capitals:

"*Naval attack on Port Royal—Batteries abandoned—The enemy in full possession.*"

"We are in the midst of a mass of conflicting rumors which reached us yesterday from Port Royal. Early in the day it was generally believed that the abandonment of Fort Walker was owing to the supply of powder being exhausted. Our latest dispatches are not very different, but very mortifying. They state that the Fort was gallantly held by its defenders until 27 of its battery of 29 guns had either been dismounted or rendered useless."

The *Mercury* continues: "There is no doubt the fleet will succeed in the capture of an immense quantity of cotton of the best quality. We understand our forces have placed formidable obstructions in the river below Beaufort. Gen. Lee is at work near Beaufort, and Gen. Ripley at Boyd's Landing, for the defense of the Charleston and Tennessee Railroad."

A dispatch dated Pontotaloo, Nov. 6, says, Gen. Drayton retired in two steamers by Pipe's Ferry, and is now in Bluffton. The number of combatants engaged was from 50 to 60. Gen. Dawson retired by the way of Lady's Island and Beaufort to Port Royal. Beaufort had not been burned, as was reported. A courier from Beaufort reports that Fort Walker is well known that Bluffton would be burned in case it was attacked. The railroad bridge at Pocotaligo, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, was in great inconvenience and danger.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The boat from Old Point had arrived. The Charleston *Mercury* is quoted by the Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday as follows: "We have only the news from Beaufort. A report came over the wires yesterday that the place had been bombarded and burned. Later in the day, however, we learned the town was not burned, but was occupied by the enemy. We cannot vouch for either statement."

ARCHBOLD MORRISON, Nov. 11.—A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down some twenty passengers, all of whom said they were leaving Dixie on account of the high prices of living, and the unsettled state of society. All their baggage was searched. Southern papers were scarce; only three were on board, and from them we gather the following additional items:

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 11.—A report has been current here for the past day or two, that black flags have been hoisted at Savannah, Charleston and other places on the southern coast, which indicates that no quarter will be given to the invaders, and no quarter will be asked.

The Norfolk *Day Book* has the following advertisement:

"ATTENTION! BATTALIONERS!—Charge with full potatoes, and be prepared to strike. We find many willing to join those who must receive the force of our venom. Call early at the hall, and hear the last speech. Many more of you are wanting in the list of those undeniably to our holy cause.

"By order of the Big Rattler."

"Nov. 13, 1861."

OTHER ACCOUNTS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Associated Press account of the recent victory and move ments of our fleet is substantially the same as the others, but gives a few more particulars. The steamer Winfield Scott reached the rendezvous on the evening of the 3d with the head of her mast and her bow only out of the water, having been struck by a ball from the shore battery which sunk her. Their armament, stores, and equipments of officers, men, and everything but a few sailors, to keep her from sinking, and but for the labor of the soldiers in bailing, her fires would have been put out and nothing then could have saved her. The Susquehanna went to her relief, when her chief engineer, his assistants, and thirteen seamen jumped aboard the Scott, having already got to their fires. Their action nearly created a panic among the soldiers, who gave up all for lost, but the Captain of the Scott put the chief engineer in irons and brought him and the assistant crew back, when things went on better.

Col. Clark of the 50th Pennsylvania regiment, who was aboard the "Scott" describes the night as one of horror. The gale was terrible, and the vessel a mere shell. The Scott was taken in tow by the Susquehanna, which had cut clear from the Great Republic.

In the gale the steamer Governor went down with twenty men, the Pembina taking off all of the crew but seven.

The Seminole had five shots in her hull. The Wabash had her machinery disabled.

Three of the twenty guns of the fort on Hilton Head were dismounted. There were 1800 rebels on Hilton Head and 1500 on Bay Point.

We have captured 40 cannon, 500 muskets, and any quantity of ammunition. The road by which the rebels escaped is covered with rifled muskets, knapsacks, &c. We have taken 3000 blankets, and tents for 3000 men. The rebel guns were all 32-pounders, four being rifled, and this year at Richmond. The 700 cannon were from Norfolk, including an English gun captured in the last war. The musket ammunition is English.

The Chief Engineer of the Susquehanna was killed. 20 dead rebels have been found and more are being found, having been hastily buried in the sand.

The Georgia troops ran first and the South Carolina last. A German artillery company from Charleston, who served the guns, stayed till the last.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Tuesday, the 12th, contains the following dispatch:

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—There is nothing of interest from any of the camps or from the Southern coast. In the attack on Port Royal, after a terrific cannonading, the rebels were abandoned. The enemy are in full possession of the harbor. Our Southern papers bring us accounts of the naval attack from Port Royal, but in the confusion of statements it is impossible to give a very connected or circumstantial account of the engagement.

The Savannah *Republican* furnishes the following: "The firing between Fort Walker and the fleet commenced about nine o'clock, the fleet giving most of their attention to Fort Walker. Before ten o'clock seven of the largest steamers of the fleet had passed the batteries, and when the St. Mary's left, from whose port-holes issued the last broadside of the fleet part of the action, a most terrible cannonading was going on. The fight continued till the departure of the Emma, at 12 o'clock, and when the Savannah left, at 2 o'clock, the firing was unabated, except at the Bay Point battery, which had been silenced between 11 and 12 o'clock. At this time a tremendous cannonading was kept up by the fleet, consisting of some thirty odd steamers and gun boats."

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 12.—The *Republican* of this morning is informed by a gentleman from the interior that the bridges over the Chicamoore Creek were burned by discharged hands, and not by the Unionists, as stated. A negro who escaped from Hilton Head says he heard Federal officers say that their loss in the battle at Port Royal was 40 killed.

COLUMBUS, Ky., Nov. 12.—A Savannah paper says Fort Walker's armament consisted of sixteen guns, nine of which bore upon the shipping, the balance being in position on the land side. Five or six of these bore upon the steamers, and the remainder were directed to cover the retreat. Fort Walker was dismounted during the forenoon. Thus disabled, and the ammunition exhausted, the garrison evacuated Fort Walker between 3 and 4 o'clock, retiring in the direction of Bluffton, leaving the guns in position and unspiked, having no use for that purpose.

In the course of the morning and the previous night, considerable reinforcements of infantry and artillery from Georgia and South Carolina had arrived at Hilton Head, and were stationed in the vicinity of the batteries, but are unable at present to ascertain the number of troops engaged in the battle.

Capt. Jacob Read's artillery company of the 1st Georgia regiment of regulars, arrived at the scene of action on Wednesday night, and yesterday bore a gallant part in the fight. Four or five of his men were killed early in the action. The corps lost two of their guns and several horses. Col. Randolph Spalding's Georgia volunteer regiment, commanded by Capt. Bartow, was also on the ground. They were marched to the beach and received a galling fire of round shot and shell from the fleet, by which they were unable to return.

W. H. Stiles' Volunteer Regiment of Georgia reached the scene of action at 11 o'clock, having marched seven-and-half miles at double quick; but they were also unable to give the fleet, which was out of reach of their guns. This regiment had several killed and wounded by the shells. The Georgia and this regiment were at one time exposed to a terrible shelling from the fleet and it is only surprising more of them were not killed or wounded.

Our informant says seven Dahlgren guns from one of the frigates fired magazines at the Hospital containing our wounded, hitting the building several times, notwithstanding the yellow flag was flying. The surgeons were compelled, by this barbarous act, to have our wounded removed further back on the Island.

The Minnesota and Wabash are reported to have been on fire three times, from hot shot thrown from the batteries.

Col. Spalding's regiment lost all their baggage, blankets, &c., but saved all their teams.

Wounderstand the loss on our side is about 14 killed and 40 wounded; among the latter is Capt. J. K. Yates, of Charleston, seriously injured by a shell. Dr. Buist, of Greenville, S. C., was instantly killed by a shell striking him on the head.

We have no positive information from the Bay Point battery, further than it was silenced at 11 o'clock. We hear it suffered serious loss. It is reported the garrison retired in safety to Beaufort.

Of Col Duncanson's Regiment stationed at Fort Walker, four were killed at the batteries and twenty wounded. We understand the Confederates lost no prisoners except a negro or two from Col. Duncanson's regiment.

The killed were covered with blankets and last. The wounded were all placed on board steamers and will be in Savannah to-day. The abandonment of Beaufort was

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1861.

[illegible] YEAR OF JUBILEE.

When this war broke out, the CHICAGO TRIBUNE took the ground that its end would be the destruction of slavery in the United States; and we, from the first, have been openly and warmly in favor of helping on that destruction, that the end might be more speedily reached. In a word, we have been earnestly committed to Emancipation as a war measure—the instant and unconditional emancipation of the slaves of the rebels, and the disenthralment of the slaves of loyal men, upon conditions that would protect their owners from loss. This is the ground that we have occupied and defended. Alone among the large and influential journals of the country, we put the ball in motion, and alone, save with with occasional help from the weekly press, have we kept it rolling. Of course we have been bitterly denounced. One little piddling newspaper in this city, all the brains in which were so long ago addled that an idea could no more be hatched out of them than out of a keg of decayed oysters, recommended that we should be sent to Fort Lafayette, to keep company with the French lady; but as that same sheet also recommended that the fruits of the people's triumph over the imperious Slave Power should be turned into Dead Sea apples, before the inauguration of Lincoln, we paid no attention to its impotent but malicious cackle, but, assisted by the old anti-slavery wheel-horses, kept on moulding and fashioning public opinion, preparing it with argument and entreaty to receive the Gospel of Freedom which we knew that all men would begin to preach, and over which we saw they would grow so ferrid that a "Protracted Meeting" would have to be held in every village to give old pro-slavery sinners a chance to enter the great Free Church of which we intend to make ourselves one of the Deacons. Men all over the country who had not yet emancipated themselves from the bonds with which slavery had bound up the North, wrote to us saying that we were too fast and too radical; but we knew that all such talk meant that we were to recommend carrying on the war in a way to prevent anybody receiving harm in person or property, and we paid no attention to the ill-timed and absurd remonstrances. Other men stopped their papers, and, as has been the case half a dozen times before, a concerted effort was made to lessen our sales and coerce us into silence. But the TRIBUNE, copying nobody, fearing nobody, asking nobody what to say or what to leave unsaid, acted upon its convictions, and persistently and unflinchingly followed the course that it had marked out; and while the other great journals of the country were timid and silent, we, all over the East and West, got the credit of *striking straight at the* CAUSE *of the rebellion*, and of being foremost if not alone, in this direct battle against the gigantic evil and wrong by which our country has been distracted and torn.

With what satisfaction, then, we see our ground approached and our idea adopted and approved by no less a personage than the Secretary of War, our readers can judge. Not the Secretary alone, who is a Republican, and as such expected to be advanced, but the leading minds of the Democratic party have come to our aid. See the following, from our dispatches of yesterday morning:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—John Cochrane delivered an address to his regiment in the presence of Secretary Cameron and other distinguished persons to-day. The most important point in his argument was in relation to the treatment of slaves during the present contest. He said we need to use every means in our power to subdue the rebellion. We should take their cotton and sell or burn it, as was best; confiscate their property, and, when necessary, take their lives; and as their slaves are used as an element against us, we shouldn't hesitate to take them, and if necessary, to place arms in their hands that they might assist in establishing the rights of common humanity. This sentiment was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

These sentiments, shared by DAN. S. DICKINSON, B. F. BUTLER, O. A. BROWNSON and a host of others at the East, and GOV. WRIGHT of Indiana, M. H. CARPENTER of Wisconsin, and an immense majority of the Douglas Democrats of the West, are bold, manly, just, necessary, patriotic and comprehensive; and the country will take up, share with them and greatly intensify the enthusiasm with which Colonel Cochrane's regiment—graduates of Democratic Tammany Hall—received has words. In response and endorsement, Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War, who was on the ground, a listener to the pregnant truths that the Colonel uttered, arose and said:

"I approve of every sentiment uttered by your noble commander. All the doctrines he has laid down I approve of, as if they were uttered in my own words. These are my sentiments and the sentiments which will eventually lead to victory. 'Tis no time to talk to these people, but meet them on their own terms and treat them as enemies, and punish them as our enemies, until they learn to behave themselves. Every means which God has placed in our hands we must use, until they are subdued."

Now we feel good; not alone because the sagacity and patriotism of the TRIBUNE have been vindicated; but because we feel and know that, in the answering throats of those brave soldiers, to the plain announcement of great truths, we hear the voice of God; and that hereafter this war is to be no longer a velvet-fingered dalliance with slavery; but a struggle honored by men and approved by Heaven. Now let the cry go forth. Let the people catch up and multiply the shouts that Cochrane's men uttered, and send them back to Washington—an ocean of sound that will drown the piping of cowards and compromisers. Let the watchword be

"LIBERTY!"

and six months will not elapse before peace will smile upon this land guiltless of the ownership of a slave!

BELMONT AGAIN.

Recent and more authentic advices seem to put a different complexion on the Belmont affair. The first impression of its being a failure and disaster, was from the idea that the object of the expedition was to capture Columbus, or at least to take and hold Belmont. In this impression many of the participants in the expedition shared; so that they came back feeling repulsed and beaten, and gave expression to that feeling in telegrams and letters. It seems they were too hasty in their conclusions—and that Gen. Grant had not made the object of the movement generally known to his men.

Whatever may have been the object of the expedition, (Gen. Grant says it was to prevent Polk from sending reinforcements to Price), it was evidently no part of the plan to *hold* Belmont. The enemy's camp and military stores would not have been burned if such had been the intention. We have the assurances of officers, who participated intelligently in the battle, that they are well satisfied with the results, as are indeed the greater part of the soldiers who fought so gallantly. So far as the attack was concerned its success appears to have been complete. The enemy were utterly routed, their guns taken, and their camp in full possession of our troops. The order to retire, however, was misconstrued. "What," said a non-commissioned officer to one of Gen. Grant's staff who ordered him to collect and form his men preparatory to falling back—"What! are we to give up the position?" But the place was no sooner taken than a glance around satisfied the most unpracticed military eye that it could not be held. It lay directly under the heavy batteries on the Columbus side of the river, sloping up from rear to front just enough to give easy sweep to their guns, to which it was completely exposed in almost every part. It would have been the extreme of folly to have attempted to keep possession with three times the force we had. Nor do we now suppose this had ever been intended.

This feeling of defeat which existed among the troops was further increased by the sense of the comparative disorder in which they retired. So intent had they been upon searching the camp for some memento of their victory, which they might carry away with them, that it was difficult to rally and re-form them. And this was not effected except in an imperfect manner. As one of our friends, who was present, says, "They were demoralized by the completeness of their victory." Yet even with their ranks thus imperfectly marshalled, regiments and companies being a good deal mixed, they routed the enemy whenever they met him on the return to the boats; so that, although there was some sighing for "one regiment of steady old hands to cover the retreat," the enemy was nowhere met but he was routed, though sometimes with severe loss on our side.

We understand that Gen. Grant went into action with less than 3,000 men, against the same number of the enemy. The latter were afterwards largely reinforced—to what extent is not precisely known. No doubt is entertained by those who have the best means of judging, that the enemy lost many more in killed than did the Federal troops. The prisoners were about equal in numbers. Those who went down with the flags of truce concur in saying that there is no exultation at the result among the rebel forces there. Many of them frankly acknowledge the severity of the contest, and the valor of our troops. This experience has entirely disabused their men of the silly conceit of their own prowess, and the cowardice of the Yankees, which they have so abundantly asserted.

The gun-boats Tyler and Lexington, rendered most efficient service, both in shelling the batteries at Columbus in the morning, and in covering the embarkation of the troops in the evening. Indeed, whenever called upon, they have given most valuable aid to our land forces, besides some gallant battles on their own account. The imputation thrown upon them by a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, in that paper of the 10ht inst., is wholly undeserved and unjust.

In the camp at Cairo, whatever feeling of doubt there was among portions of the troops engaged at Belmont, seems to have passed away, and all are now united in congratulating each other on the result of that affair, and the officers feel that they participated in a brilliant achievement.

The valor of our men, particularly the Iowa 7th and the Illinois 22d, was a conspicuous crown of glory to their country and its cause. The rebels admit that their own loss was heavy—the Memphis *Appeal* of the 8th saying: "Our information leads "us to believe that the loss of the Con-"federate forces in killed, wounded and "missing, will approximate to a total of "five hundred. The loss in Col. Jappan's "Arkansas regiment is 50 or 60 killed, and "200 wounded."

Indiana in the Field.

Indiana has thirty infantry regiments in the field, two cavalry regiments and eight detached companies of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery. Out of the twenty-five regiments forming, it is expected that at least ten will take the field in Kentucky in season to help put the finishing touch on the fall campaign. The 43d, Col. George K. Steele, has been ordered to join Gen. Crittenden at Henderson, Kentucky; the 44th, Col. Reed, has been ordered from Fort Wayne to receive its equipments at Indianapolis, and go forward at once to Louisville. Six other regiments are so nearly ready that they may be sent forward in a week. Indiana is indeed "doing well enough."

The Indiana troops at Cheat Mountain, under Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, send a most piteous appeal to be released from their "imprisonment" in that dreary region, and some of the officers have come to Indianapolis to urge the Governor to do something in their behalf. They, too, want to go to Kentucky. It is said that Gen. McClellan would wish them on the Potomac, if they are to be removed to a new field, and the men would be almost equally satisfied with this. Any change will be for the better. There is no enemy near Cheat Mountain, and the men having nothing to do, and being withal discontented, have fallen sick most alarmingly. There has been a loss of full 500 to the regiments by sickness, death and the casualties of war, and at least another 500 will have to be discharged from the service even if they do not die. Their condition is deplorable. Gov. Morton will do all that can be done for them, and if their removal to a new theatre of action is allowed, it will not be difficult to recruit the thousand men that are needed to fill up the ranks.

Gen. B. F. Butler's Brigade.

The telegraph has announced the readiness of Gen. Butler to depart at once for South Carolina with the first half of his brigade—8,000 men—and that they would embark at Boston. The brigade has been rendezvoused at Lowell, Mass., and there was in camp a few days since, the following regiments:

24th Massachusetts	Col. T. G. Stevenson.
26th Massachusetts	Col. Eben F. Jones.
9th Connecticut (Irish)	Col. Cahill.

These are probably the regiments that are to go; though Col. Shepley's 12th Maine, raised for Butler, was in such a state of forwardness last week, that it may be able to accompany the others. The men of the brigade are well armed and equipped. The 26th regiment is the old "Bloody Sixth" of 19th of April fame, reorganized. When Gen. Butler has joined the forces in South Carolina, it will be a noticeable fact that two of the prominent actors in the Charleston Convention, and on the pro-slavery side of that contest—Benjamin F. Butler and Isaac L. Stevens—are now fighting for the Union on the same soil.

Casting Cannon at Detroit.

In pursuance of orders from Washington, a cannon from Lake Superior iron has been cast at the foundry of the Messrs. Kellogg at Detroit. The gun is a Dahlgren, cast to pattern sent on by the Government. It is eight feet long, and two feet in diameter at the breech. The gun required from four to five tons of iron in its construction, and it will be forwarded to Washington navy-yard in the block, where it is to be bored, rifled, finished and tested. Should the specimen stand the inspection, the Messrs. Kellogg will introduce into their establishment the necessary machinery for turning out the pieces complete.

A Fugitive Slave Asking Protection

A slave belonging to a rebel was sent from beyond our pickets to Alexandria a few days ago. While there he informed Judge Freese that he was told before leaving home that it was his master's intention to sell him to a Southern planter. He sought protection. Judge Freese gave him a letter addressed to our pickets to the effect that they had no right to pass any person beyond our outposts. The slave is thereby detained in Alexandria.

☞ The money stolen from the Winsted bank, Conn., was $50,000 in the bills of the bank, $8,000 in specie, and some $500 worth of treasury notes and coppers. The robbery was effected by cutting a hole through the floor, from a lawyer's office over head, and prying up the top slab of the vault. A year or two since a bank in Fairfield, Conn., was robbed in about the same way—stripped, indeed, of everything—and the owners of the bank preferred to compromise with the robbers through an intermediary party, giving them half, rather than lose the whole. Will the Winsted bankers do the same thing?

☞ George W. Morgan of Ohio, just appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers, but lately returned from Lisbon, where he held a consular office under Buchanan. He served with distinction in the Mexican War at the head of one of the Ohio regiments, and afterwards as Colonel of the Fifteenth regular infantry, U. S. Army, until the army was reduced to ten regiments in 1860. He is not only a good officer but a true and loyal man.

☞ The Canadian Steamship Company has had hard luck. The North Briton, wrecked on Paraquet Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, makes the fourth Canadian steamer lost within two years. The vessel is a total wreck, but no lives were lost.

☞ The Third Minnesota Regiment, Colonel Henry C. Lester, was to leave Fort Snelling yesterday (Thursday) for Kentucky. The order was read on dress parade, and received with satisfaction by the men. If they left St. Paul according to expectation, they should pass through Chicago to-day.

☞ The Lead Mine Regiment, Col. John E. Smith, paraded at Galena on Tuesday, and will leave soon for Camp Douglas, in this city. They have received the first instalment o 300 Enfield rifles, and the balance are on the way from New York.

OUR TROOPS AT BELMONT.

Taylor's Battery—Iowa Seventh.

Interesting Personal Statements.

While the success of battles depends upon generalship, the faults of a leader and his failures should not dim the laurels of the troops themselves. Their blood may be wasted in vain, but their daring should not lose the full meed of praise. Thus, at Ball's Bluff the Massachusetts 15th covered themselves with a glory that is not dimmed by the blunders of Gen. Stone. Those that later fought at Belmont, Mo., stand similarly related to the errors of Gen. Grant. Some of our volunteers cannot say with Cassius,

> The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our *Stars*,
> But in *ourselves*—

The *stars* of Brigadiers, and Major-Generals, have, unhappily, we remember it in more than one instance, cost our soldiers dear, for their own bravery and daring has only by such means seen defeat.

THE IOWA SEVENTH.

It is to give credit due the troops engaged that we give place to a statement from an officer of the 7th Iowa, Col Lauman, which fought side by side with the Illinois 22d, Col. Dougherty, and to them fell the fiercest share of the battle, as is proven by their loss, acquitting themselves like veterans in the desperate charge by which the batteries were carried. Of these Iowa boys every commissioned officer belonging to the regiment was either among the killed or wounded. Among the former were its Lieut. Colonel and several of its Captains; among the latter were the Colonel and Major, while the destruction among the non-commissioned officers, if not equally great, was very considerable. It is stated of Col. Lauman that, having been wounded in the early part of the engagement, during a temporary lull in the conflict, he was being carried off the field. The enemy, however, having received reinforcements and renewed the attack, he left the ambulance in which he was being borne away, and having mounted his horse, led his regiment in one of the most brilliant charges of the day.

In view of facts like these, while crimination and recrimination shifts the blame of failure from one pair of starred shoulders to another, be the fault of Gen. Grant what it may, let him not be shielded, nor let his disgraces dim their glory. With this view we present from authentic sources the following:

STATEMENT OF SERGEANT WILCOX.

On the evening of Nov. 6th, the 7th Iowa, 22d, 27th, 30th and 31st Illinois regiments, together with Taylor's battery and Dollen's and Delano's cavalry, were under marching orders, with two days' rations, and embarked on board the steamboats Alex. Scott, Montgomery, Keystone, Chancellor and Memphis, preceded by the gun-boats Tyler and Lexington, and dropped down under cover of the night to within a few miles of Columbus, and hauled up on the Kentucky side until the dawn of the 7th inst., then at a given signal all shoved out and quietly glided down to Lucas Bend, on the Missouri side, disembarked, formed in battalion and marched out about half a mile in the direction of Belmont and halted, when five companies were detailed and sent back as boat guards. The advance guard moved forward and engaged the enemy's pickets. After the firing commenced, the command was, Battalion, forward—march. When within some two miles of the enemy's camp, a halt was called, four of Taylor's guns planted, hospital preparations made, and a number of companies deployed as skirmishers, (three companies of the 7th Iowa, and the residue, I believe, from the 22d Illinois,) in order to look out the enemy's whereabouts, engage and if possible draw them out. All was silent for some time, as are the heavens just before a terrible storm, except an occasional shot from our gun boats and the Columbus batteries, which was to complete the analogy, as the thunder preceding the awful and fast approaching hurricane. Many of our boys began to despond of having a fight, (as they had frequently been called out and their expectations disappointed,) but they were not long in suspense, for all of a sudden there burst upon our ears the most deafening volley we had ever heard. Our boys had started them, sure enough. Said Col. Lauman, "There's fighting, boys." The destinies of the 7th Iowa and 22d Illinois appeared to be mysteriously blended, as they were designated to operate in concert, and had previously been formed for a flank movement upon the enemy, the 7th forming the right and the 22d the left wing of this division. The command was given by our Colonels, Lauman and Dougherty, Battalion, forward, double quick-march. We were not long in reaching our place of action, where two of Taylor's guns had preceded us, and were engaged with the enemy's batteries. As soon as we came in sight of, and in range of the enemy's muskets, they prepared to pour upon us a most furious fire. The Colonel told us to fall on the ground, which we did, their balls going over us. We had the advantage of ground, and said the Colonel, "crawl, boys." When near enough to shoot with certainty the command was, "up, boys, and fire." Our first volley staggered them, and then each of our men loaded and fired at will, and fought more like tigers or incarnate devils than anything I could compare them to. We fought them back, step by step, they fighting desperately and contesting every inch of ground, until after a continual volley of perhaps more than an hour, by one bold charge we stormed and took their battery, and the blue-jacketed Iowa 7th were the first to straddle their cannon. Then on we went towards their camp, Col. Lauman cheering his "brave boys," (as he calls them,) and had to still fight as furiously as before. At a time when the enemy were driven into their camp, and appeared to fight with a desperation not equalled any time before, the Colonel ordered us to fall and let the battery play over us, which soon started them "skedanking" from their den; and with a second daring charge the Iowa 7th planted the "Stars and Stripes" in the secesh camp, and captured their traitor flag, which they now hold as a trophy. Here our Colonel was wounded and carried off the field, and never did man more deservedly earn laurels than did he for cool deliberation and intrepid valor. Our officers and men had all acted nobly. After burning the enemy's tents and stores, a retreat was ordered, and the column started in high glee and good order. But the enemy being heavily recruited with fresh troops, had rallied and surrounded us, and the only remaining alternative was to surrender ourselves prisoners of war, or cut our way out, which we did with a desperation never surpassed by men. Here fell our Lieut. Colonel dead, and Col. Dougherty, of the 22d, wounded. Both acted with unsurpassing bravery, (Wentz said, just before falling, that the battle of Springfield, in which he had acted a conspicuous part, was nothing to it. Our advance suffered awfully in forcing a gap, and as our column moved the enemy flanked both sides and poured upon us a raking, galling fire for half a mile in our retreat. Here fell many brave officers, among whom was the gallant Lieutenant Gardiner of Co. F. Men fell in every direction like leaves in autumn. The 27th, 30th and 31st (or most of them) by timely strategy had maneuvered to safely pass round the enemy's left, and came off comparatively safe. After the column had passed the secesh, they made a second rally, and pursued us to our boats. We had scarcely all got on board, and our boats had not shoved off, when the bank was lined with secesh. Our boys took advantage of the first fire, by which time Taylor's battery (which was safely on board, with two of the enemy's cannon which they had brought off,) and our gun boats began to send shell and grape among them, and human fragments were seen flying in every direction. By this time a lane, just above, and through which we had just retreated, was seen full of secesh. Our gun boats moved up and swept them in mass, perhaps by hundreds. This fully paid them for making us run the gauntlet. We had brought off or spiked all their cannon but one, which our gun boats knocked "high" the first fire. We captured 184 prisoners and some 60 horses and mules. Our entire force engaged was estimated at from 3000 to 3500, whilst theirs was supposed to be from 10 to 12,000. The loss in the 7th Iowa is estimated at 226 killed, wounded and missing. The loss of the 22d must have been severe, as they fought like Spartans on our left until the retreat, then cut through and run the gauntlet with us. Not having been so nearly engaged by the other regiments, I can form no idea of their loss. In all our loss is great, and we are badly cut up, but ours is said to be nothing when compared to the loss of the enemy. They claim a victory, but feel sore and chafed over it, and it "is not worth thanking God for."

TAYLOR'S BATTERY OF CHICAGO.

We are permitted to publish the following interesting letter from a member of Taylor's Battery to his father in this city:

BIRD'S POINT, MO., Nov. 10th, 1861.

DEAR FATHER:—I hoped that the Chicago papers of yesterday would have a true account of the battle of Belmont, but they make it worse and worse every day. They call it a defeat. Now how is this? We took possession of the village, raised the Stars and Stripes, and drove every secession soul over the river into Columbus. We *never expected* to be able to stay in Belmont under the fire of those siege guns which are mounted on the Chalk Bluffs of Columbus. We took a battery of artillery, burned their tents and artillery harness. I cannot give you a description of the advance of the whole force, but I will tell you how our section, under Lieut. White, advanced. After landing, our battery was split up, and the different sections took up different positions in the line of battle. The whole moved on till we came to the woods which lie around the village, and then the sections lost sight of each other. This was about half or three-quarters of a mile from the camp of the enemy. The trees were so thick that we had to cut them down to allow the guns to pass, but we moved on in the direction of the heaviest firing. When within about three hundred yards of the "clearing" around Belmont, we were opened upon by a masked battery. We halted, unlimbered, came into "battery" and commenced firing. We had it hot and heavy for about half an hour, when the enemy's battery finding it too hot for them, fell back into their camp. About this time our piece being very hot, discharged its contents while Gen. White was in the act of ramming down the cartridge. White's right hand was taken off and his left badly burned.

We now advanced our guns to the edge of the woods, where the enemy had had their battery, and opened again. The infantry, during all this time, sometimes did their duty nobly. It was an advance and then a retreat with them, and at one time they retreated so far as to leave us over 200 yards ahead of them, without support. After standing our fire (from our new position) for about 15 minutes, the rebel battery again "limbered to the rear," and this time took their guns to the river bank, where they abandoned them and took to the steamer, which lay in the river ready to take them over to Columbus. We now moved our pieces forward to the top of a little bank which commanded the whole camp. Here we began to throw shell in among them, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing nearly the whole force run "pell-mell" for the steamer. We then turned our fire upon the boats. Our gunners made some splendid shots, and the splinters flew quite lively, until an order came from Gen. McClernand to advance to the river bank and open upon two boats which were landing reinforcements just below us. But our boys were worn out, and we were working the gun with only four men. After two or three attempts we managed to bring the gun into position as the General wished. McCoy, (our gunner,) however, was tired out, and as he threw himself down on the grass said, "Bill, I'm played out; I must rest if I am shot for it." Sergeant Chase then dismounted and took his place. We fired about a dozen shots at the boats, but all fell short of their mark. Here a company of sharp shooters commenced firing upon us. Their balls fell like rain around us and on the old gun, and for some time we could not discover where they were concealed, but one fellow ventured to come out from the tents in which they lay. I saw him as he shot and dodged back, and pointed out the place to Chase. He brought the gun to bear on the tents, and we gave them a dose of round-shot which settled their case. We should have fired canister if we had had it; but both canister and spherical case (shell) had given out before we entered their camp, and there was no means of getting more from our caissons, as one of our lead horses was shot dead, and both of the other guns' lead horses were dead. After finishing the sharp shooters, (but not till Chase had one arm rendered useless by one of their balls), we turned our attention to the approaching boats. Chase's arm was so painful that he could not sight the gun, so Frank Pond loaded while I sighted and fired. We fired two shots which both fell far short. The fourth was better, and the fifth after bounding on the water struck just aft the wheelhouse. During this time the infantry were firing the tents and destroying all the property they could find. Ever since we came out of the woods the siege guns of Columbus were shelling us, and as all our troops were very much exposed by staying in Belmont, Gen. McClernand gave the order to fall back to the boats. This we did, and retired in good order. When we reached the woods, we found that a body of men had been landed above us, undoubtedly with the intention of harassing our retreat but they were unsuccessful, for after firing one volley, their men turned and fled. In due time we arrived at the boats, and after getting all our guns on board, beside two rebel guns which we brought off from the field, in place of two of our caissons, just as we were pushing out into the river, these fellows began firing on us with their muskets. We opened on them with two guns, and the two gunboats gave them their broadsides, which soon cleared the banks. At 12 o'clock that night we arrived at Bird's Point, and at two o'clock had landed our guns and were sound asleep. We have no men killed in our company, three are badly wounded, and a few slightly wounded. I had my left arm struck by a spent ball, which left a very pretty little mark on me without injuring me in the least. The only time that I feel its effect, is in the morning when I get up, it takes some time for me to straighten the arm out. The officers of the whole force behaved very bravely. The plan was well laid, but poorly carried out. I do not think we should have attacked Belmont at all, until we were sure the force from Paducah had began their work or were ready to do so. Fremont calls it a "Federal victory," as it is and I cannot see why it is not. We captured the town, destroyed their property and equipments, and show a smaller killed and wounded list. Our own company brought away 2 guns (belonging to one of their "crack" batteries) 20 horses (among which were a number of officers' horses and three teams of artillery horses with their harness on them). One of the horses was caught by our lead driver *on the field* and harnessed in the place of the one shot. Col. Dougherty, who went through the Mexican war, said that he did not suppose a battery was ever placed under heavier fire than ours was while we were in the woods, before we silenced their battery. I imagined that battle was terrible, but this went beyond all that I expected. The shell from the heavy guns in Columbus were all too high to do much harm. They would cut off a tree top as clean as a saw. One shell burst about 500 feet from us and sent its grape all around us. One of the shot I picked up and put in my pocket. Shell are bad enough but bullets are worse. I would rather stand through all the shelling than to stand again and give those sharpshooters a chance as we did on the river bank. The sound of a large shell is exactly like the sound of a saw in a saw mill cutting a piece of green timber. They can be seen, and when one sees the flash of the cannon the best plan is to fall flat on the ground as the shell when it bursts always flies upward. When we were coming off the field I picked up a horse pistol and a pair of spurs. I shall send them home by the first chance. Capt. Taylor has made out a requisition for a new outfit and thinks he will get it. Your affectionate son,

WILLIAM.

P. S.—I must not forget to say that when we left the field there was not a shot in the limber of our gun. W.

FREMONT AND THE GERMANS.

Letter from a Scandinavian.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Last Saturday our German friends held a meeting in North Market Hall for the purpose of expressing their indignation against the Administration, because our well known patriotic Fremont had been removed from his position as General of our Western Army.

The meeting passed several resolutions and many speeches were made. Some things said, and some resolutions passed, were wise, and some others were unwise, and ought not to have been said and passed. But in order to judge fairly of the spirit of these resolutions, let us calmly examine them a little. First: because our trustworthy Administration removed Fremont, the Germans, forsooth, passed a resolution wherein they declared that they no longer have confidence in our present Government. Now it is a historical fact that no Government on the face of the globe ever had so many obstacles to surmount as the present Administration. When our honest, energetic and wise President entered upon the duties of his office, our country was already divided into factions by a few ambitious men; our Treasury was empty; our implements of war were stolen; our fleet was sent far away. Party spirit was still sounding in our Northern States, and our citizens were still doubting that our Southern brethren could possess such a hellish spirit as to aim a blow against the best Government the world ever saw, Abraham Lincoln, full of humanitarian spirit, cool and determined, summoned around him a Cabinet composed of some of the ablest men in the country. Who will deny that our Secretary of State is one of the best statesmen of our age, farsighted and able to cope with any diplomatist? There is our profound, clear-headed Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase; and who doubts the energetic, patriotic spirit of the Secretary of the War Department? And let us not forget our great lawyer and counselor, Mr. Bates. When the President is surrounded by such able men, the country can rest assured that our Administration commits no hasty act, and does nothing without reflecting well upon every step taken.

Though I frankly confess that I, my humble self, have always been a political admirer of General Fremont, and one of those who voted for him when he was a candidate for the Presidency, still, under the present gloomy aspect of our country, we should drop all personal prejudices and take into consideration that the purpose of the Administration is to get the most experienced and scientific military men to lead our patriotic and self-sacrificing soldiers. Before Fremont was removed, Secretary Cameron was sent to our western army to examine into the matter, and it is but fair to suppose that he, with other military men, conscientiously performed his duty, and made his statements accordingly; and that the Cabinet, acting upon them, came to a wise conclusion.

Far removed, as we are, from the theatre of war, and unacquainted with the special circumstances of the case, it is impossible for us to judge in so weighty a matter from mere hearsay and passing street opinion. We cannot know anything about the military and scientific details, while it is to be presumed Secretary Cameron has thoroughly examined into, and understands them far better than we do. Let us, then, be satisfied with the decision of an Administration composed of men of acknowledged ability. Let us be content if the army is headed by such generals as are known to possess military skill, and who have made military science their study. Let us lay aside all political creeds, and not let the choice of a general depend upon his being of our political faith, not because he favors a certain nationality, but let us all work in common and endeavor to strengthen an Administration whose noble, patriotic tendency is to restore peace and harmony and bring traitors to justice.

Our German friends appear to be angry because the Administration has not proclaimed liberty to all the slaves. While we admit that slavery is the cause of our present difficulties, it is very doubtful whether President Lincoln would have succeeded in liberating the slaves, had he attempted it; and perhaps even the most zealous one among them, if in power, would have hesitated to proclaim liberty to the slaves, situated as we were at the commencement of the rebellion. The border States would have been our deadly enemies instead of remaining in the Union, as men; and self-sacrificing Democrats of the North possessed, as they were impressed, with the idea that the Republicans were all a set of Abolitionists, would never, as now, have responded to the President's call to arms.

To abolish slavery is a work of time, and can only be done by emancipation as our army gradually gets a foothold in the Southern States, and should they continue to be obstinate, and make resistance, the Administration may, under such circumstances, see fit, as a last resource to save the Union, to proclaim liberty to the slaves throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. Now, it is reasonable to suppose that our present Administration is better informed on these subjects than we; and if we had less confidence in ourselves, and more in those to whom we have entrusted the cause of our national affairs, it would be far better for all parties concerned. Let us feel satisfied that the Government so far has done its duty nobly, and it will continue with a firm and steady hand to suppress the rebellion, and build up a new temple of liberty, which in future never will or can be demolished by a traitorous and parricidal hand. In the mean time we hope and believe that the Government will give Fremont a fair and unbiassed trial, and when the whole matter is laid before the public, we can ultimately judge whether Fremont is to be over-ruled. An American Citizen.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13, 1861.

Letter from the Union Phalanx.

[Correspondence to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP LANDER, WILLIAMSPORT, MD., November 9, 1861.

[illegible] in the public square, in which Lieut. Colonel Osborn, being called out, with his characteristic boldness, made a strong and impressive speech in favor of the Union. The people said, in undertones, "That's right," "Golly! he's from the West," "That's bright," "He'll do," and they shouted and yelled their approbation. So you see Illinois sends out men who can talk as well as fight, and both are necessary in these diggings. Interesting incidents happen all the time on the banks of the Potomac. The other day some 20 or 30 rebel horsemen were discovered emerging from the woods on the opposite side, leisurely surveying our town. Instantly the alarm was given, and in a few moments Col. Leonard, of the 13th Massachusetts Regiment, was on hand with two Parrott guns, which were discharged three times, the shell bursting in and about the woods. Our secesh friends have not been seen since.

To-day a gentleman from Martinsburg desired to pass over into Virginia, but he was told he might board this side for a season, and reluctantly he took up his quarters in the public house.

At the same time two gentlemen arrived in town, whose names I will not give, who were a few days ago officers in the rebel army. They left on furlough, and are now here helping Uncle Sam brush out the Confederates. They are fine, intelligent looking men. Spies are constantly prowling about here. Only yesterday a woman came over to this side at some other place than the regular crossing, and to-day she has been detained. Women spies are employed on both sides. One of the most active and intelligent of those in the Federal service was taken yesterday by the rebels and hurried from her home, leaving three helpless children to the care of her neighbors. She was probably suspected and this led to her arrest.

The 39th regiment is enjoying good health as a whole. There are cases of fever, but they are few. The measles being in the barracks at St. Louis while we were there, several of the men are down with them, and it is expected they will spread to a considerable extent.

The surgeons are working nobly in their department, and seem intent on fulfilling their duty. ANON.

What is there in a Name?

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 10, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Every true patriot is sensitive of his country's rights, whether it be in name or deed. In all notices given by the papers of our army they are generally called Federal troops. United States is right and more appropriate, and our only name as a Government. There is magic in the name, and with that name we will put down rebellion. Our Government, in making its property, uses the initials U. S. Our boys are U. S. boys; our flag U. S. flag. And now as such is the case, let us have the name that never fails. Verily, there is magic in a name. UNION.

The reason why "United States" is not used, is because it consists of two words. People will have one word. Some say American troops; others "National," and yet others Federal. One word for a name is what the people want.

The Rebel General Williams and his Retreat.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The latest news shows that the rebel troops, pursued by Gen. Nelson's column of Union troops, have rapidly fallen back from Prestonburg, and have been as rapidly pursued. There has been nothing said about the rebel leader at this point. The *Press*, as a matter, of course, refers to

GENERAL WILLIAMS—Who formerly resided in Winchester, the county seat of Clark county. Recent information indicates that his residence, before the present war broke out, was at Mount Sterling, the county seat of Montgomery. By profession he is a lawyer. In 1846 he raised an independent company and went to Mexico. His first service was upon the line of the Rio Grande. When a large portion of Gen. Taylor's troops were transferred to Gen. Scott's line of operations, his company went with them. It participated gallantly in the battle of Cerro Gordo. Its term of service expired immediately afterwards, and he returned home.

Having taken an active part in politics as an old-line Whig, and having achieved some military reputation, he was regarded as a most promising young man. But having failed several times to secure the Whig nomination for Congress in his district, he became embittered, and was ripe for any project which promised him a prospect of personal elevation. Hence, when this war began, he embraced extreme Southern views, and began to raise men for the Confederate service. At first a Colonel, he has since John C. Breckinridge ran away from Prestonburg, become acting Brigadier General of the rebel camp at that point.

In person he is full six feet high, of strong physical powers and strong animal appetites. His age is beyond forty. In early life he was excessively vain of his personal appearance. His intellect is not of a high order. Therefore, there is not much to be dreaded by the Union forces, either from his strategic qualities or his force of character. He is simply a fine animal, full of physical courage. His father, a man of fine intellect and character, and of great age, is a devoted Union man.

His retreat must be either by a line leading direct toward Zollicoffer's division, now stationed at Cumberland Gap, or by mountainous bridle-paths in a southeastern direction across the Big Sandy river toward the head waters of the Big Kanawha, which interlock those of Big Sandy. In other words, the latter line of retreat would lead him toward Floyd's column. Between him and Zollicoffer lies General Schoepff's column, by which he would necessarily be attacked during any attempt to pass the flank of the latter. Rosecrans lies straight across his line of march toward Floyd. There remains, then, but three things for him to do. They must turn and fight Nelson, which they will not do; disperse, or by forced marches through a long range of bold, bleak mountains, reach Tennessee or Virginia south of where Floyd or Zollicoffer are encamped. It is a march which would try to the utmost the courage and patience of tried soldiers. His raw militia cannot effect it.

Gradually the rebels retreat out of Kentucky and Missouri until they have scarce a foothold upon the extremest southern border of either. New naval expeditions are to follow rapidly upon the heels of the Hatteras and Beaufort successes. The blockade is becoming more and more effectual. North and South Carolina now feel the horrors and miseries of war in the very heart of their power and wealth. Virginia is not alone in suffering. Let our people wait patiently until our new steamers of all classes are ready for sea (at least forty more of them will be ready to sail before Christmas) and Mobile and New Orleans will pay tribute once more to Federal power, and be forced again to return to their allegiance. The Government yet exists.

The Three Great Undertakings of France.

[From the New York Times.]

Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of European affairs, and the occupation of France in military preparations, the Emperor is prosecuting steadily and vigorously three of the greatest enterprises of modern times—any one of which, successfully completed, will constitute an enduring monument of his statesmanship. These three undertakings are: the Submarine Telegraph between Europe and Africa, the cutting through of the Alps, and the opening of the Isthmus of Suez.

The first of these undertakings has just been completed. On the 2d of September last, and after two unsuccessful attempts, in which the cable twice broke, a submarine telegraph has been established between the port of Toulon, France, and that of Algiers in Africa, and at present, telegraphic communications are permanently established between the two continents. Independently of its practical results, the establishment of this telegraph solves some difficulties which the experiments already made had not yet settled. The question of the proper weight of the metallic cable is one. The French were puzzled at first, as we were ourselves in our transatlantic experiment, in manufacturing a cable suited to the various exigencies of the expanse which they had to cross. But they have succeeded in falling upon a plan which has been crowned with complete success. They measure the strength and elasticity of the cable by the density of the water and the nature of the submarine soil through which it has to run, making it light and flexible in deep water, strong in shallow waters, and still stronger for shore service. By this means they avoid the danger presented by the weight of the cable in great depths, and by its rubbing in shallow waters and upon rocky surfaces.

The second great work of France, the cutting through of the Alps, is now going on with every prospect of success. Mont Cenis is the place selected for this work. It will be traversed by a tunnel seven miles and a half in length, with a canal in the middle, to let the water leaking from the rocks run out. Two thousand five hundred laborers are now employed in digging holes, by means of a recently invented machine, moved by compressed atmosphere. It is expected that this tunnel will be finished in about six years. Its principal objects will be to cement more firmly the ties which now exist between France and Italy, to bring Turin nearer to Paris, and by making the relations of the two countries and cities easier and more frequent, to better secure their mutual concurrence in all the political and social events which the times keep in store. This tunnel will abridge the distance which now separates Paris from Turin by one-half, and, once completed, it will take only seventeen hours to go from one city to the other.

The third great undertaking to which France is now applying her energy and power, the cutting through of the Isthmus of Suez, is, according to the information, pushed on vigorously, and promises to realize the expectations of the most sanguine friends of this great work. Six thousand laborers are engaged in the operation. They are said to have discovered, on their way from the Nile to the Red Sea, an Egyptian city, buried under a bed of sand, and a number of embalmed crocodiles and [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]

☞ Gen. William Nelson, of Kentucky, the commanding hero of the [illegible] (or Pikeville) fight, is a brother of the Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, of Terre Haute, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieut.-Col. Augustus Wentz of the Iowa 7th regiment, (Col. Lauman) killed at Belmont, was a resident of Davenport, but a native of Baden, and aged 35 years. He came to this country some fifteen years since, served with credit as an artillerist in the Mexican war, and as captain in the 1st Iowa in the battle of Wilson's Creek.

—Lieut. William Shipley of the 27th Illinois (Col. Buford) killed at Belmont, was a resident of Quincy and a protege of Senator Browning. He was long a member of Mr. Browning's family. His body has been brought to Quincy for interment.

—Some months since the Government loaned a quantity of arms to the Home Guards of Kentucky, and it now wants them to arm the regular volunteers. But the Home Guards don't give them up so easy, and the agents find the greatest difficulty in the performance of their duty.

—A fire brigade of the Philadelphia Department has been organized and assigned to the National Government for the protection of Washington. It consists of five engines and three hose companies.

—Contracts have been entered into in Philadelphia, with the Government, to furnish six thousand tents d'Abrie, or "sheltering tents," for pickets, in imitation of those used by the French army. They are to be of linen, and both lighter in weight and stronger than those of cotton. They are buttoned together and form a single tent, in a long continuous line. Twenty thousand Sibley tents have also been ordered, for winter quarters, at forty dollars each, to hold twenty men. Sixteen thousand light sheet iron stoves, without bottoms, have been ordered here at a cost of $2.62½. These are for officers tents. The fire will be kindled on the ground under them, and a narrow funnel will carry the smoke through a hole in the top of the tent.

—There are to be three passenger express trains daily each way between Washington and New York, running through in from ten hours and a half to twelve hours. The time of departure is as follows:

From Washington	6 a. m.	11 a. m.	5 p. m.
From New York	7 a. m.	6 p. m.	11 p. m.

—Anson P. Stager has been appointed Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, and detailed to take charge of the telegraph lines belonging to or in use by the Government. He is made Quartermaster in order that he can be a disbursing officer. His headquarters will be in Cleveland. An Assistant Superintendent will be appointed in each Military Department. T. T. Eckert has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the lines in the Department of the Potomac. Mr. Stager will organize this department thoroughly, and enable the Government to realize the great value of the telegraph for military service, which so far they have not done fully.

—Lieut.-Col. Isaac I. Wistar has been appointed by Gov. Curtin, Colonel of the California regiment, vice Senator Baker, killed. The regiment is numbered as the 71st of the Pennsylvania line.

—Gen. Wm. H. Keim, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, has resigned that office to take a position in the army.

—The already debt-impoverished province of Canada looks on with alarm at the progress of the new capitol buildings at Ottawa. Nine hundred thousand dollars have already been laid out, and only one of the buildings is half done. At least three millions more will be required to complete the work according to the plans; or double the amount intended when the work was began. Both Upper and Lower Canada find fault, as the evident location in an out of the way place on the old dividing line satisfies neither.

—Radski, one of the parties implicated in the Fellner-diamond murder, has been arrested on the express train west between Buffalo and Cleveland. He had excited some notice among the passengers for his uneasy manner, before the officer came on board.

Exporting Illinois Corn to England

[From the New York Tribune.]

We have, by the help of a stringent tariff, retained all the Gold that has reached us from the Pacific and added to it some $30,000,000 from Europe since this atrocious war was forced upon us; but we must be prepared to lose Thirty or Fifty Millions in the course of 1862, should the war continue through that year. Had the tariff of 1857 been left in force, we believe the balance of trade with Europe would have been against us this year, and our banks thereby rendered unable to help the Government, as they nobly and wisely have done. Let them be called on to spare $2,000,000 per week to London and Paris instead of receiving coin from the Old World, and their ability to take and pay for Treasury Notes Bonds will be sadly diminished. So long as the current of specie sets this way, they can do very much as they please.

Grain is a very poor reliance for the maintenance of a favorable balance of trade. We doubt whether it is ever really profitable to send so bulky a staple across half a continent and an ocean. The cost of transportation eats up the cargo. Thus the CHICAGO TRIBUNE gives the following exhibit of the unthrift of exporting Indian corn to Europe:

One bushel of corn costs at Bloomington, Ill.	10c.
Freight to Chicago	10c.
Storage	2c.
Lake freight to Buffalo	22c.
Elevating at Buffalo	½c.
Canal freight to New York	18½c.
Transfer in New York	1c.
Insurance from Chicago to Liverpool	2c.
Ocean freight	[illegible]
Total	89c.

—The ten cents per bushel paid for the corn at Bloomington will not give the grower more than day wages for harvesting, shelling, and drawing it ten miles over Illinois roads to market, leaving the use of land, seed, tillage, etc., a dead loss. Yet the factory hands of British Manchester, Sheffield, etc., will pay at least $1 per bushel for that corn, though it reaches them swollen, soured, and musty from the effects of its long transit by water. Would it not be every way better—for our country, for the labor, and for mankind—if the British makers of the cloths, wares, etc., for which we exchange our grain could be induced to migrate to the neighborhood of the corn-growers? They would then surely obtain more and better corn for their products than they now do, while the growers would get more cloth for their corn. Is not this truth so plain that any one but an editor whose columns are creamed with importers' advertisements must see it?

Bancroft the Historian on the "Contraband" Question.

Bancroft, the historian, in his speech at the Cooper Institute the other evening, touched upon the subject of army officers returning fugitive slaves in the following language:

"I do not understand turning a soldier of the United States into a constable to keep the peace on the plantation of the secessionists. It is not the part of strength to return them; it is not the part of a brave man to make himself a police officer of that sort. It is not the part of a soldier who fights under the flag of the Revolution. It is not worthy of a man of honor. It is not consistent with the duty of a commanding officer in the service of the people of the United States. We send the army into the South to maintain the Union, to restore the validity of the Constitution. If any one presents claims under the Constitution let him begin by placing the Constitution in power, by respecting it and upholding it."

Rebel Vessels Seized.

We learn that Mr. Collector Barney has seized fifty vessels under the 6th section of the act of July 13, 1861, which provides that vessels owned wholly or in part in the States in rebellion against the Government shall be forfeited to the United States. But two of these vessels are owned wholly in the rebel States; in respect to the most of them, only a fractional interest is thus owned. The rebel interest in these vessels is distributed among the States as follows: Citizens of Louisiana have an interest in 15 of them; of Virginia, in 10; of South Carolina, in 10; of Georgia, in 5; of North Carolina, in 4; of Alabama, in 4; and of Florida, in 2. We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued such instructions to the Collectors and other officers that none but rebel interest in vessels is put in peril by any proceedings under the Confiscation act, and also that he has given the revenue officers such instructions as afford every facility for such vessels being employed in lawful commerce without let or hindrance.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

More Disregard of Red Tape.

[From the St. Louis Evening News, Tuesday.]

While Gen. Fremont's train was on its way from Springfield to this city last week, it was met between Warsaw and Springfield by Capt. Jas. A. Swain, of the Quartermaster's Department, with the U. S. mail for Springfield. One of the officers in the train of the returning General, Major Dorsheimer, we believe, took two of the bags from Capt. Swain, in spite of his protestations, cut them open and overhauled their contents. When Captain Swain remonstrated against this outrage, the author of it threatened him with arrest.

The desecrated mail bags have been brought back to this city and deposited in the Post Office. The fact that the author of this act pretends to be a United States officer, adds gravity to the outrage. What proceedings have been or will be taken by the U. S. authorities in the case, we have not learned.

Gov. Barstow's Regiment.

HIS AUTHORITY REVOKED.—A telegram from the War Department was received at the Capitol last night, revoking the authority given Ex Gov. Barstow to raise a regiment of cavalry in this State.

We know nothing as to the reasons for this step. Mr. Barstow's authority was originally obtained from Gen. Fremont, but it has been subsequently reported that the War Department had confirmed it.—*Madison Journal.*

Gov. Barstow's regiment was known at St. Louis as a "$5,000 regiment," that being the sum extorted by the California gang to secure its acceptance.

Massachusetts Election.

[From the Boston Courier of Monday.]

The returns of the Governor vote from 305 of the 333 towns in the State foot up as follows:

Whole number of votes	[illegible]
John A. Andrew (Rep.)	[illegible]
Isaac Davis (Dem.)	[illegible]
Majority for Andrew	[illegible]

[illegible]

Troops Moving from Camp Butler.

The 46th Regiment, Col. Haynie, left Camp Butler for Cairo on Monday evening. They will receive arms and equipments upon their arrival.

The first and third squadrons of the 7th Cavalry, Col. Kellogg, left for the same place yesterday. Lieut. Col. Prince in command. Maj. Kewall also accompanied the detachment. The first squadron is composed of Capt. Blackburn's and Capt. Trafton's companies; the third of Capts. Bartlett and Gallagher. The men will receive arms at Cairo.

Col. Cavanaugh informs us that his regiment, the 6th Cavalry, will probably strike tents and leave before a great while.—*State Journal, 12th.*

SENATOR WILSON AND THE SHOE TRADE.—A sensation paragraph is going the rounds of the Massachusetts press to the effect that Hon. Henry Wilson has a contract to make up a million pair of shoes, at $2.25. The Senator is, we believe, interested in a contract for 10,000 pair, so that only two cyphers have as yet been added to the number. The papers have figured up the profit at 20 cents a pair or $200,000 on the contract, but as the Government pays only $2 a pair, a fortune will not be realized from the contract by Henry Wilson "or any other man."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

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oc28-g201-1m

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
FANCY BASKETS,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,
Soaps and Perfumery, and
YANKEE NOTIONS
For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible]
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
[illegible]

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK OF
[illegible]

INSURE YOUR LIVES.—
ASHCROFT'S
LOW WATER DETECTORS
—AND A—
Sure Preventive Against
BOILER EXPLOSIONS!
Simple, Sure and Effective.
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
Sole Agents for the West,
131 Lake Street.
no8-b123-1y

KEEP WARM.—
MERINO WRAPPERS,
SILK WRAPPERS,
Merino Drawers! Silk Drawers!
FOR LADIES,
FOR GENTLEMEN,
FOR BOYS,
A Complete Stock
AT LOW PRICES.
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE
Agency for
AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINES.
Prices, $40, $65, and $200.
—ALSO—
PARK'S AMERICAN CAMP CHEST,
Which contains a complete Camp outfit for four persons.
Price, $21.00.
Orders by Mail, or Express, will receive prompt attention.
BOWEN BRO'S,
no8 74 and 76 Lake Street.

GREAT CARPET HALL.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.
We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.....Lake St.....135 & 137
UP STAIRS.
oc11-g256-3m

PRICES REDUCED.
200 Bbls. Oil,
KIERS' BEST,
200 bbls. STAR OIL,
FOR SALE BY
POPE & SLOCUM,
No. 122 CLARK STREET.
no7-g563-3m

LAMPS! LAMPS!!—NEW AND
RICH STYLES.
DITHRIDGE'S
PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS,
AT
POPE & SLOCUM,
oc14-g772-6m 122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

LADIES' FURS,
HATS, CAPS AND ROBES.
A complete assortment of
LADIES' FURS,
Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.
Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
In great variety.
BASSETT & HAMMOND,
oc23-g384-3m 197 Lake st., corner Wells.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
For Heating with One Fire
For Heating with One Fire
For Heating with One Fire
A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE,
A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE,
A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE.
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves,
And the celebrated
SANFORD'S COAL GAS BURNERS.
General Dealers in Housekeeping Goods.
ALLEN & DALTON'S
Mammoth Housekeeper's Emporium,
71 Lake street, Tremont Block.
no19-g665-3m

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF
RICH MILLINERY GOODS,
At First Cost of Importation.
Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 75 Lake street, (upstairs.)
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
WEBSTER & GAGE,
no19-g89-1m 75 LAKE STREET.

JAQUE'S EXTRACT OF THE POND LILY.
A most Exquisit Perfume.
JAQUE'S EXTRACT OF THE POND LILY,
A new and very popular Perfume.
Jaque's Extract of the Pond Lily,
At GALE BROTHER'S,
Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Goods,
202 RANDOLPH STREET.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFE
Again True to its Trust.
ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 30th, 1861.
Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago, Ill.
GENTS:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 25th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours,
J. P. FURNALD.
The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of
HERRING & CO.,
[illegible] 40 State street.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE
by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the
NORTH-WESTERN FUR COMP'Y,
No. 112 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

FROM AUCTION,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!
300 Boxes,
3,500 Pieces,
BONNET RIBBONS
—AT—
WHOLESALE ONLY
At THIRTY per cent less than ever before offered in this market. The above goods are the latest styles imported this season.
30 Boxes
DOUBLE FACED RIBBONS
The Latest Novelty in the Paris Market
150 Pieces
BONNET VELVETS
In Choice Colors,
SCARLET, CRIMSON, MAGENTA, [illegible] BLUE, PURPLE, WHITE and BLACK
Also—50 Pieces
HIGH COLORED
PLAID TRIMMING VELVETS
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NOTICE TO
COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.
I will send by express, to any part of the country, promptly, patterns of different
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES,
Or any kind of DRY GOODS, from which the buyer may select or not, as pleases, paying the express charges one way which will not exceed 25 cents on a package of twenty-five patterns, at a distance under two hundred miles. This will give an
OPPORTUNITY, AT A TRIFLING EXPENSE,
Of seeing a choice selection from the largest stock of Goods west of New York.
no8-b129-1m

STATIONERS' HALL
No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago.
BLANK BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
PRINTING,
PRINTING,
PRINTING,
BOOK BINDING,
BOOK BINDING,
BOOK BINDING,
PAPER RULING,
PAPER RULING,
PAPER RULING,
COLD PENS,
COLD PENS,
COLD PENS,
ACCOUNT BOOKS
Made to order of any desirable style of RULING, PRINTING AND BINDING, and every article required in the
OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM.
Furnished at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
F. MUNSON, 140 Lake Street.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!
AT FASSETT & COOK'S
Emporium of Photographic Art.
FASSETT takes this method of informing friends, customers and the public generally that his promised stock of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS
Selected and purchased by his Agent in New York
HAVE ARRIVED,
And are the RICHEST, MOST ELEGANT, and at the same time the CHEAPEST ever exhibited in this city. Now, while the assortment is fresh and complete, is the time to make selections
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FASSETT & COOK are still making those beautiful daily of those exquisite keepsakes,
Carte de Visite!
The beauty of which has created for them a most enviable reputation.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Plain, Colored and Retouched in India Ink, [illegible] types and every style of desirable Pictures [illegible] suit the taste of sitters, and the patrons [illegible] sured that the aim of Mr. FASSETT [illegible] member of the firm) is to produce [illegible] the
BEST PICTURES,
Unsurpassed by any in the country.
We have also the largest and best selected
GOLD AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES
Ever brought to this market, all of which will be sold to customers lower than can be obtained elsewhere.
ADVICE TO SITTERS.
Ladies wishing to bring their children for Pictures should dress them in light colors, [illegible] or plain goods, and choose a bright day [illegible] the hours of eleven and one o'clock. [illegible] for adults these short winter days are between 9 and 3 P. M.
We would advise all parties wishing [illegible]
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
To hand in their orders at once so that we may have sufficient time to accommodate All.

"WASHINGTON MILLS"
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Just received, a splendid assortment of all [illegible]
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
From Auction—ALL BARGAINS, and adapted to the season.
CLOAKS
Some new styles, both Ladies' and Misses'
Just Received,
A fine assortment of
WOOL HOODS
AND
"SHETLAND CLOUDS"
IN ALL COLORS.
New styles o "Pacific Mills" and "[illegible]"
DELAINES
Some beautiful.
Dress Goods, Very Low,
Just Opened at
STRYKER & CO'S,
141.......LAKE STREET.......141
no11-b335-1w

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO [illegible])
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
63.......DEARBORN STREET.......63
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 4184.

TO INVENTORS.
COBURN & [illegible]
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT [illegible]
[illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is [illegible] [illegible]

☞ To Consumptives.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frisses, etc., go to OSWALDT, 108 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scalping the dead. Artificial from the natural when adapted to the wants of the [illegible]. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that fully two-thirds of this number, die of a disease first commenced as a
Catarrh in the Nose.
The nasal step being to the throat, and bronchial tubes and lungs. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and it is by curing the first we get at the better way to cure Consumption. [illegible]
[illegible]
Price of Dr. Seelye's Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions.
Office, 100 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.
Dr. D. H. SEELYE.
Post Office Box 420, Chicago, Ill.

Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the
FESTIVAL CHIMES,
Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher,
H. M. HIGGINS,
oc21-g798 No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99.......South Clark Street.......99
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line
At the Lowest New York Prices.
Post Office Box 3468.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs and [illegible] we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other houses in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season, would do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.
☞ Military Caps made to order.
J. & A. HERZOG, 118 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.
BEEBE'S SILK HATS.
Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
107 Randolph Street.....Chicago, Ill.
Branch of 250 Broadway, New York.
☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs.

Business Cards.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all descriptions of
PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER,
Together with every variety of Fittings for the same, also Boilers and Boiler Pipe, Steam and Water Gauges, Steam, Power and Hand Pumps, &c.
STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,
For Warming Buildings, Hotels, Factories, Churches and Dwellings. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings and Babbit Metal.
oc16-g261-3m 102 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SKINS.
Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. MITCHELL. [no19] LOUIS ZAHM.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND
CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.
no1-g514-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.
have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
[illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do.
500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printers' Stationery.
1,000 bags of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
☞ Cash paid for Rags.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.
[illegible] superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778,) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Burnham & [illegible], F. H. Reed & Co. and J. H. [illegible]

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. E. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon,
[illegible]
FEMALE DISEASES, &C.
[illegible]
Consultations and Examinations
FREE OF CHARGE.
[illegible]

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.
GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
66 South Wells Street, (Lloyd's Block.)
[illegible]

FROM AUCTION,

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE

300 Boxes,

3,500 Pieces,

BONNET RIBBONS

WHOLESALE ONLY.

At THIRTY per cent less than ever before offered in this market. The above goods are the latest styles imported this season.

30 Boxes

DOUBLE FACED RIBBONS,

The Latest Novelty in the Paris Market.

150 Pieces

BONNET VELVETS

In Choice Colors,

SCARLET, CRIMSON, MAGENTA, GREEN, BLUE, PURPLE, WHITE and BLACK.

Also—50 Pieces

HIGH COLORED

PLAID TRIMMING VELVETS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.

I will send by express, to customers in any part of the country, promptly, patterns of different styles of

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES,

Or any kind of DRY GOODS, from which the customer may select or not, at pleasure, the customer paying express charges one way which will not exceed 25 cents on a package of twenty-five pounds, for any distance under two hundred miles. This will give an

OPPORTUNITY, AT A TRIFLING EXPENSE,

Of seeing a choice selection from the largest stock of Goods west of New York. P. PALMER.

STATIONERS' HALL,

No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago.

BLANK BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY.

PRINTING,
PRINTING,
PRINTING,

BOOK BINDING,
BOOK BINDING,
BOOK BINDING,

PAPER RULING,
PAPER RULING,
PAPER RULING,

COLD PENS,
COLD PENS,
COLD PENS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS

Made to order of any desirable style of RULING and BINDING, and every article required in the

OFFICE OR COUNTING HOUSE,

Furnished at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

F. MUNSON, 140 Lake Street.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!

AT FASSETT & COOK'S

Emporium of Photographic Art.

FASSETT takes this method of informing his friends, customers and the public generally that his recent stock of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

Selected and purchased by his Agent in New York,

HAVE ARRIVED,

And are the RICHEST, MOST ELEGANT, and at the same time the CHEAPEST ever exhibited in Chicago. Now, while the assortment is fresh and complete, is the time to make selections

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FASSETT & COOK are still making those beautiful of those exquisite keep-sakes,

Carte de Visite!

The beauty of which has created for their establishment an enviable reputation.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Plain, Colored and Retouched in India Ink, Ivorytypes and every style of desirable Pictures made to suit the taste of sitters, and the public may rest assured that the aim of Mr. FASSETT (the resident member of the firm) is to produce and sell none but the

BEST PICTURES,

Unsurpassed by any in the country.

We have also the largest and best selected stock of

GOLD AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES

Ever brought to this market, all of which will be sold to customers lower than can be obtained elsewhere.

ADVICE TO SITTERS:

Ladies wishing to bring their children for Likenesses should dress them in light colors, small figures, stripes or plain goods, and chose a bright morning, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. The best hours for adults these short winter days are between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

We would advice all parties wishing Colored Pictures

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

To hand in their orders at once so that we may have sufficient time to accommodate all.

"WASHINGTON MILLS"

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Just received, a splendid assortment of all colors.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

From Auction—ALL BARGAINS, and adapted to the season.

CLOAKS.

Some new styles, both Ladies' and Misses'.

Just Received.

A fine assortment of

WOOL HOODS

AND

"SHETLAND CLOUDS"

IN ALL COLORS.

New styles of "Pacific Mills" and "Manchester"

DELAINES.

Some beautiful

Dress Goods, Very Low.

Just Opened at

STRYKER & CO.'S,

141.......LAKE STREET.......141

M. TERHUNE,

(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)

SHOW CASE

MANUFACTURER,

63.......DEARBORN STREET.......

CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office Box 4186.

TO INVENTORS.

COBURN & MARKS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT AGENTS,

Office No. 21 Larmon's Block, Chicago.

Special Notices.

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.— Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Lake street, Chicago, and by all Druggists.

☞ To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Fillets, etc., go to A. OSWALDT, 95 Lake street. Nothing can detect the perfect productions of his art, as he makes them artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Dye is guaranteed among the newest Paris styles. Call and see. He will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH!! CATARRH!!

CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that seventy-five-hundreds of this number, the disease commenced as

Catarrh in the Nose.

The passes then being to the throat, and bronchial tubes and finally to the lungs.

It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and it is easier to prevent the latter. Persons suffering should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by hawking or sneezing, or else they fall into the throat, and are swallowed. The secretions are often offensive, with a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are but few of the many Catarrh symptoms, and if you have the symptoms of Catarrh as they are above described, &c.

The use of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, Catarrh can be quickly and effectually removed. All I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to ... that if, after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 108 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE.
Post Office Box 2838, Chicago, Ill.

Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the

FESTIVAL CHIMES,

Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher,

H. M. HIGGINS,

No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS,

99.......South Clark Street.......99

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,

At the Lowest New York Prices.

Post Office Box 3404.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of Foreign and European Furs, expressly manufactured for their own trade. Having the facilities in importing of European Furs and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season, will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRING ON FURS NEATLY DONE.

☞ Military Caps made to order.
J. & A. HERZOG, 150 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

AND

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S

FURS.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Ruga Foot Muffs, Ladies' Fur Collars, &c., Beaver and Seal Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

All kinds of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

Furriers and Manufacturers,

141 Randolph Street.......Chicago, Ill.

Branch of 230 Broadway, New York.

All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

Business Cards.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers and Dealers in all descriptions of

PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER,

Together with every variety of Fittings for the same. Steam Boilers and Boiler Flues, Steam and Water Gauges, Steam, Power and Hand Pumps,

STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,

For Warming Buildings, Hotels, Factories, Churches and Dwelling Houses. Particular attention given to small Steam Engines and Babbit Metal.

102 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SKINS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 71 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND

CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

[illegible]

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do.

Also, Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.

1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible prices.

☞ Cash paid for Rags.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure gin. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778,) Sole Proprietors,

No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

☞ For sale, Wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Co., ... Reed & Co. and J. H. & ... Fuller & Co.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. R. McCANE, Physician and Surgeon, ... [illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, &C.,

[illegible]

Consultations and Examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

[illegible]

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—

GLUE!

[illegible]

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN, on first class securities, from one to five years, in sums to suit.

Commercial Paper Wanted.

B. F. BOWRING & CO., 98 Clark st.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

On New York,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,

Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. For Sale by

CHANDLER & LEE, 33 Lake St.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Chick and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK,

N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK,

No. 4 Broad street, (one door from Wall,) New York.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

$500,000 of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1000 Notes, with the coupons or interest warrants accompanying each note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be endorsed and sent forward as directed and free of charge.

☞ I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply other Banks and Bankers, &c.

Refer to R. K. Tucker's Co., Chicago, Ill.

J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,

A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE

—AND—

Collection Office.

BURKAM & SONS,

17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURKAM & SONS, F. C. BURKAM & CO.
CHICAGO. CINCINNATI, O.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois.

THE UNION BANK,

BENTON.

Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. K. WILLARD & CO. Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of Article Two (2) of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor Public Accounts.

The Union Bank, Benton, is amply secured, by Illinois and New York Stocks, and will be redeemed by us as above.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

Corner Lake and Clark street.

BANKING HOUSE OF

CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.......Chicago, Ill.

Gold and silver bought and sold. Certificates of deposit issued at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated.......February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock.

JOHN G. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.

No. 23 Clark Street.......Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 9th day of May A. D. 1861.

GEO. SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Educational.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

HON. E. P. FERRY, President—established 1858—J. DYRENFURTH, Principal.

Business hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M.; from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M. The evening studies commence October 15th, and continue for six months. Life Scholarships $25, payable in advance. For Circulars apply at the College Rooms or by letter to the Principal. A PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS has been added to the College, where they are instructed in Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Correspondence, Practice, History and Geography, German and French. In this class they are thoroughly fitted to enter the School of Trade. Boys' Life Scholarships embracing both Departments, $35, payable in advance.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on the 1st of ... The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances, the finest school building in the West, 200 feet long, and all other attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction is German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON SOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL under an officer of United States Army. Students dress in uniform. Terms—$160 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 30 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Lake Transportation.

THE

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent.
A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 9 Astor House.
A. COLSON
C. G. CHASE, Agent, 112 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
...
H. C. GRISWOLD, Fr't Ag't, 131 River st., ...
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.
...
JOHN ALLEN, JR., President, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
J. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Penn.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
W. B. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,

Foot of State street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

G. H. McCONNICK & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1861.

The Prisoners of War at Columbus, Ohio—Description of their Quarters.

[Columbus Corres. Cincinnati Commercial.]

There are two prisons at Camp Chase—one temporary, the other permanent. The temporary prison is made by inclosing with a high fence several soldiers' huts or cantonments, in which the prisoners are quartered. About one hundred now under guard there will be removed to the permanent prison as soon as an addition to it, being constructed, shall be made secure. The permanent prison consists of a double row of connected rooms, about the size, hight and style of the huts of Camp Dennison, in a yard not less than one hundred feet square, which is made by a high and strong fence, at opposite corners of which diagonally, are guard-houses overlooking the yard and huts, and the immediate country round about. The rooms are provided with six or eight bunks, in each of which two prisoners sleep. Most of them have straw beds to cover the boards which compose their bunks, and all have blankets furnished by the Government. In a majority of the rooms small stoves have been lately placed, but though the boards of the huts have been battened, there is an abundant chance for the circulation of air, which becomes tainted with the refuse deposited within the enclosure.

The prisoners are furnished with camp kettles, soldiers' rations are served out to them regularly, and they cook their meals at camp fires, which they are permitted to make on a line midway between their huts and the fence which cuts off their view of the "outside world." I was in the prison when the men took supper. They had potatoes, pork, hominy, good coffee with sugar, and good bread. They have rice instead of hominy, if they wish it, and occasionally are served with fresh or corned beef. Most of them wore one or more army garments, furnished by the government—some shirts, others pantaloons, nearly all overcoats. Whatever clothing is really needed the Government supplies; and almost without exception they need something. They wash their own clothes chiefly, and this exercise is exceedingly distasteful to many of them; so much so that a few of them need more of it than they will take.

Regular medical attendance is provided for the prison, and whenever one of the prisoners is sick he is removed to the hospital, and well cared for. Between twenty and thirty are now sick there with measles or chills and fever.

The ingenious, in confinement, kill time by carving canes, brackets, and other small ornaments and playthings. Some play cards, (of course, without stakes,) others drill in a "secesh squad," and a few are moody, and nurse discontent or seek opportunities for bitter talk. All are anxious to know what is to be done with them, and they want it done right off. Some would take the oath of allegiance; some desire to be exchanged for soldiers; others for citizens and one told me that the Government might exchange him for a "buck nigger" or a "yaller dog," so it only let him out.

The bearing and appearance of the prisoners is very different from what a majority of our citizens who have not seen "secesh" prisoners would suppose it to be. Only a small portion of them are prisoners of war. A majority of them are middle-aged men—farmers, rude, apparently quiet men, who were arrested on account of real or supposed influence against Union interests. More than one will emphatically aver that he can't imagine why he was arrested, or why he is prevented now from going home to his "old woman." There is not half a dozen in the two prisons whom a person conversing with them would suppose to have been men of influence, leading men in their neighborhoods. One Colonel Furguson, Prosecuting Attorney (when arrested) of Jackson county, Virginia is decidedly a leader in the permanent prison. The men appear to look up to him, and he takes a practical interest in their welfare, giving them advise and directions which are useful in preserving their health and promoting good conduct. Two young men with whom I conversed, from Jenkins's Cavalry on the Kanawha, are not only violent "secesher," but fierce and bitter in talk to everybody who will hear them against the Government, its authorities and its officers. Whenever any news they think favorable to the "Confederates" gets into prison, they greet it with most lusty cheers.

When Gen. Mitchel was at the camp a few days ago, he ordered an enlargement and improvement of the permanent prison. The work is now being vigorously prosecuted. It will be large enough to accommodate five to eight hundred prisoners. When finished, it will have a steam cooking apparatus, at which the rations furnished will all be cooked, and the prisoners will then eat at a common table. They will have also sitting-rooms for day time, with stoves in them, but will occupy rooms at night like those I have described. They will have "scope and verge" for exercise when the improvement is completed, and will in other respects be more agreeably situated than they now are.

Whether the depot for prisoners of war in Lake Erie, soon to be established by order of the War Department, will cause Camp Chase to be evacuated, the authorities at Columbus are not advised. There are now two hundred and seventy-six prisoners in the quarters I have described. Nine were sent in this morning. Three have died there since the prison was established.

The Traitor Aristocracy of Maryland.

[Washington Correspondence Phila. Press.]

The bitterest knot of secession traitors outside of Richmond is the clique that has been hatching and howling in the city of Baltimore for some months past. Their weakness is to be considered *gentlemen*; and yet, a more arrogant and presuming set of Gascons never breathed. They will talk to you about society, and the club, and the blessings of the Divine institution of slavery, and their own superiority to Northern men, with an airy complacency indescribably ridiculous. As their sympathies are all with the secession leaders, they collect to their rendezvous everybody in the different counties who agrees with them, and after each caucus or consultation, they grandly assert that they are "the State," and that, come weal or woe, they will never cease operations until they have carried Maryland out of the Union. Some of these gentry are writers, others speakers, others again leaders of fashion; and it is amusing to see how, in the spirit of mutual admiration, they believe in the potency of their intrigues, and in the invincibility of their arguments. Robert M. McLane, one of the chiefs of this aristocratic combination, predicted, long before the attack on the Massachusetts men in Baltimore, that no troops would be permitted to pass beyond the Susquehanna; and Henry Winter Davis, another of the same school, inspired with the loftiest opinion of his own powers, constituted himself a plenipotentiary to Richmond, as if he could adjust the whole of our difficulties with a wave of his graceful hand. It is interesting to hear these men talk of Governor Hicks not being a gentleman; of his having sprung from humble origin, etc., and then to listen to their disdainful comments upon the Administration, and the low people who support it in Maryland.

The Side-Wheel Steamers.

The last Congress made an appropriation for twelve side-wheel steamers, of $1,200,000—that is, $100,000 for each. The Secretary issued a public advertisement, and a large number of offers were received, varying in price from $100,000 to $130,000, with different dimensions and conditions. The Department fixed the price at $100,000 each, and a number of the bidders refused to construct them on this condition, chiefly because there was a difficulty in getting steam machinery. The makers of such machinery wanted a much larger portion of the money than the ship-builders could afford to give. While this negotiation was progressing, it was thought that time would be saved by building some of them in the United States navy-yards, and five were at once commenced, and will soon be completed—the vessel at your navy-yard having been ready to launch for several weeks. There thus remain seven of these side wheel steamers to build by contract. Of these, three are contracted for, and offers are expected daily from contractors in the place of those who decline.

No offer has been made to any party except those who proposed under the advertisement. This is a little hard, because many excellent ship-builders would be willing to build these steamers at $100,000, at which little or nothing could be made. Too much credit cannot be given to the Chief Naval Constructor, John Lenthall, Esq., who served a regular apprenticeship in the Philadelphia navy yard for seven years, as a ship-carpenter, and whose ardent sympathies are with the honest ship-builders, and against the jobbers. He has been vigorously at work to see that the best vessels are built by the mechanics themselves, at the best rates for them and the lowest rates for the Government.—*Wash. Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

Beating a Loyal Colored Woman.

Judge Freese, Provost Judge of Alexandria, recently brought up one of the chivalry with a round turn, for beating a loyal colored woman. The case is thus related:

A negro woman belonging to a citizen of Alexandria, early in the rebellion was imprisoned by her master in the city jail on suspicion of an intention to run away, which suspicion was founded upon the fact that she had, on several occasions, furnished meals to some of our soldiers, from her master's table. A short time ago her mistress applied to the Provost Court for leave to take her from jail, which was granted. On the night of her release her master took her to the garret of his house, gagged and bound her, and whipped her furiously, then locked her in. During the night she escaped by the window, and in the morning made complaint to Judge Freese. He summoned her master, who is one of the F. F. V's, and ordered him to be confined in jail. His wife, with tears in her eyes, applied to Gen. Montgomery for relief, and he arrested the order for imprisonment. The question was taken to the War Department, and Assistant Secretary Scott, said he felt no disposition to meddle with the action of the Provost Court in any of its decisions, but especially in this one, because it seemed in his opinion to be eminently just and proper. The woman whipper was remanded back to prison, where he is now cooling his heels in the dungeon.

The Prisoners in Fort Warren.

[From the Boston Post, Tuesday.]

Through the exertions of the officers at Fort Warren, the prompt contributions of our citizens, and the laudable efforts of the Mayor and Gen. Amee, the prisoners in our harbor have been made as comfortable as circumstances would admit, and the more pressing wants of the sick and destitute relieved for the time being. Yet there are many there whose condition should excite pity, and who must be dependent very much upon voluntary benevolence to answer many of their pressing necessities. The fact that some may have uttered ungracious remarks is not a sufficient reason for neglecting the obligations of humanity, nor for visiting upon many the consequences provoked by two or three. Let us set a good example in imitating the Christian deed of the lady who sent a blanket and upon a card attached wrote these words—"From a sister whose brother is a prisoner at Richmond."

The Bridge Burning at East Tennessee—Rebels Enjoying their Example at Home.

[Nolin, Ky., Correspondent Cincinnati Gazette.]

There would seem no room to doubt that a formidable fire in the rear has created confusion and alarm in Buckner's camp at Bowling Green. For two or three days Camp Nevin has been full of rumors about the mysterious burning of an important railroad bridge somewhere in the rear of the rebel army, but the stories were regarded as only the latest of camp rumors. I have the best authority now, however, for saying that a long and costly railroad bridge over the Cumberland river, just this side of Nashville, has been burned; and that the unaccountable fact has caused extraordinary alarm and trepidation in the rebel camp at Bowling Green. "Are these doubting among us at home?" was the natural question that leaped to every man's tongue.

The moral effect of the deed will be far greater than the mere delay and inconvenience it will occasion. The latter will indeed to be from inconsiderable. It will no longer be possible to rush troops through at railroad speed from Manassas to Bowling Green. They must stop at Nashville, change cars, and be ferried across a deep river, with very inadequate means of transportation. Supplies, wagons, trains, artillery, will all have to be sent across in the same way; and it is far from improbable that half the cars and engines of the road to Bowling Green were caught in Nashville when the bridge was burned, and that their never abundant rolling stock was therefore largely diminished. So again, in case of a rapid retreat down the road to Bowling Green, the rebel army would be checked by the river before entering Nashville, and a delay might thus be occasioned long enough to enable a rapid pursuit to come up with them.

But these are temporary and comparatively trivial disadvantages. Far worse is the moral effect. Buckner can no longer feel the profound sense of security as to his base of operations that he has felt before. The rebels are startled with the apparition of danger at the very point where they had felt the most profound security. They are harassed by unknown enemies among them, that some of their brother rebels are not faithful, and that they can no longer tell whom to trust. Buckner may still advance, but he cannot do it with the confidence he would have felt before. He will be discouraged by smaller obstacles, be alarmed into retreat by more trifling causes.

Army Sutlers Making Trouble.

The indignation against the sutlers is beginning to be very loud. It appears that soldiers who, for the first few months of their arrival here, had been in the habit of sending five or ten dollars monthly to their families, nearly all now spend their entire pay for attractive looking articles which the sutlers temptingly display. Thus the soldiers' money is drained from them. There must soon be an outcry against this thing from the soldiers' families at home. Some sutlers' positions are exceedingly lucrative, rolling up the sum of $1,000 to $1,500 profit per month. It is understood that a committee of gentlemen waited upon Gov. Morgan recently, with reference to appointing agents of respectable character to visit the camps and induce the soldiers to agree upon some plan whereby a portion of their wages may be paid to their families. For some reason Gov. Morgan declined to have anything to do with it at present.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. World.*

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

176 Lake Street, Chicago.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices:

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BOTTOMS,	JAPANNED TIN WARE,
FENCE WIRE,	PRESSED TIN WARE,
"WHEELING" NAILS.	

A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

MILWAUKEE

MILL FURNISHING

ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS

OF

Edward P. Allis & Co.,

(Formerly Draker & Seville.)

Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths,

AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.

ALSO,

Gearing, Shafting and

Foundry Work of every description.

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

SHAW, JOHNSON & CO.,

OF CINCINNATI,

Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium,

AND VERY ELEGANT

CABINET FURNITURE,

At No. 81 LAKE STREET,

Under the Tremont House,

Which will be sold at from 20 to 30 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.

HATS! HATS!! CHILDREN'S

HATS!!

In Beaver, Felt & Straw.

A full selection for Winter Wear.

41 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Formerly S. J. HURSTON & SHAW.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUBSISTENCE.

Office of the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, Nov. 7th, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing subsistence to the troops of Colonel Cushman's Regiment, at Ottawa, Illinois.

COMPOSITION OF THE RATION.

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef, twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds green coffee, or eight pounds roasted and ground coffee, or one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound sperm candles, or one and a fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt. In addition to the foregoing, there is allowed twice per week one gallon of molasses per one hundred rations, and thrice per week an issue of potatoes at the rate of one pound per man.

Fresh beef will be issued as often as four days in seven, at the option of the commanding officer.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the bids.

Proposals to mention the names of two sufficient sureties, and to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Subsistence."

JOHN CHRISTOPHER,
A. A. C. of U. S. Army, Office 151 Dearborn st.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUBSISTENCE.

Office of the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, November 9th, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 18th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing subsistence to the troops of Colonel J. G. Wilson's Regiment, at Geneva, Illinois.

COMPOSITION OF RATION.

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef, twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted and ground coffee, or one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts vinegar; one pound sperm candles, or one and a fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt. In addition to the foregoing, there is allowed twice per week one gallon of molasses per one hundred rations, and thrice per week an issue of potatoes at the rate of one pound per man.

Fresh beef will be issued as often as four days in seven, at the option of the commanding officer.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to mention the names of two sufficient securities, and to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Subsistence."

JOHN CHRISTOPHER,
A. A. C. of U. S. Army, Office 151 Dearborn st.

ESCAPED.—JOHN LYELL, of Pulaski County, Ill., escaped from the Insane Hospital, at Jacksonville, last Spring. He is 30 years old, short and stout built, has sandy hair and complexion, is partially bald, whiskers and beard the same as hair. Had on when he left, ... He is known in ... county going north. Information thankfully received.

ANDREW McFARLAND, Supt.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few

OFFICER'S SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS,

extra good and cheap, just received. Belts and Sashes manufactured at BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 20 Clark street, over U. S. Express Office.

ORRIN F. BOOTH & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 179 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Just received, PRIME CHEESE, BUTTER, CRANBERRIES, APPLES, &c. All articles of Produce sold on Commission.

RICHMOND HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BOARD REDUCED TO

$1.50 PER DAY.

S. WINN & SON Proprietors.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently proprietor of the well-known Shipyard at ... having permanently located himself in ... the above business, and ... to the ... to ... give him a friendly share of their patronage.

Office and Yard foot of Bivard street, Detroit, Mich.

J. M. JONES.

LUMBER!

To all parties in want of Lumber I would say that I am now in the trade, with a fine assortment of ... LUMBER, and would invite their attention to my stock of

Clear Stuff, Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding,

Fencing, Flooring, Shingles, Lath, &c., &c. ... WM. KEY ... Yard and Office, South Branch, between Polk and Twelfth.

CHAS. A. WILLIAMS.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS

[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

FOR OFFICER'S UNIFORMS,

BLUE CASTOR BEAVERS,

Of good quality and Regulation Colors,

A few Pieces of Army Gray Tweeds, ...

JUST RECEIVED BY

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION,

800 pieces more of those

ALL WOOL DE LAINES,

(WORTH FOUR SHILLINGS)

FOR TWO AND SIX PENCE.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION,

100 Pieces

PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK SILKS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION—500 Pieces

FRENCH MERINOS,

Below the cost of Importation.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND WOOLENS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The largest stock in the West.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY RETAIL TRADE,

Empress Cloths,

OTTOMAN VELOURS,

VELOURS DE POPLINS,

And all the Latest Paris Novelties in Dress Goods now in stock.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.

We now exhibit in our

CLOAK ROOM

All the Latest Paris Shapes in Cloaks, made from every variety of Fashionable Material, at extremely low prices.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER

For the Retail Price of the Material.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

AT WHOLESALE,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,

At $27.50.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

AT WHOLESALE FOR NETT CASH,

200 Packages DOMESTICS,

Comprising all the Leading Brands of PRINTS, DE LAINES, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKS, STRIPES, DENIMS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, YARNS, WOOLENS, &c., &c., all bought for nett cash, and will be sold at a small advance.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 and 169 Lake street.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

64---Lake Street---64

CORNER OF STATE,

(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)

CHICAGO, ILL.

N. L. SATTERLEE. R. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

42 & 44--Lake Street—42 & 44

Dry Goods Jobbers,

And Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

REMOVAL.

GRAY, PHELPS, & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Have removed to the large and commodious double store

Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street,

FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET,

OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND,

Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a

Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before

Purchasing Elsewhere.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30.......LAKE STREET.......30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic-tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

58 & 60 Lake Street.

OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG

37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer, AT WHOLESALE, throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words.

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

190 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c.

Dealers in

Tinners' Stock.

Agents for

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

BOWERS & CO.

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.

Packing House corner ... Water street. Will purchase cattle and hogs at the highest market price. Provisions on commission.

Wholesale Houses.

Cheap for Cash.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

31 & 33.......South Water Street.......31 & 33

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR

MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

DRY GOODS

AT RETAIL.

153 & 155 Lake Street.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE AND ARE RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

Cloaks and Cloaking,

SHAWLS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

Also, DOMESTICS.

We are selling the above at the very Lowest Prices.

W. R. WOOD & CO.

NEW CASH STORE.

MARTIN & BROS,

No. 59 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois,

(Tremont Block.)

We have just opened a

Large and Complete Stock of

CLOTHING,

Which we will sell

AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered in this market.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS

We can offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,

As we purchase a great portion of our Goods

FOR CASH,

AND

MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.

MARTIN & BROS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE.

62.......LAKE STREET.......62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

4,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
600 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
20 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Corner of State and Lake streets.

BOWEN BRO'S,

72, 74 & 76 Lake Street,

ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

MAKING THEIR STOCK

UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS.

Buyers are invited to Examine.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

---

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers,

Having the three departments of

Paper Ruling,

Printing and

Binding,

Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

123 LAKE STREET.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to

169 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprises one of the largest, best and most fashionable Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES

Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboards, Extension, Dining Tables and Chairs, ...

☞ Please call and examine this stock.

CANDLES.—Grocers and others in want of

BARRETT'S STEARIC LIGHTS,

Will find them by applying to J. L. PATTERSON, Purchasing Agent, C. B. & Q. Office, Room No. 6, third story Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street.

ORMSBY COAL—For sale,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts.

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70

PAPER HANGING

Cash Jobbing House

NOW OPENING FOR

FALL TRADE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Border Curtain Papers,

WINDOW SHADES

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT

FOR CITY TRADE.

☞ The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

General House Painters.

51 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHDES, FIXTURES, &C.,

House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,

NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Bags.

GRAIN BAGS

OF EVERY KNOWN BRAND,

AT NEW YORK PRICES,

AT THE

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

157..South Water Street, Chicago..157

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

NO. 2 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago.
R. K. CLARK & CO., 12 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful Brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Farmers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

72 inches to 40 inches wide.

☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative Painters,

161 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first class residences. Also the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c. ...

JEVNE & ALMINI, 161 Washington-st.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 2098.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL

OPTICIAN.

79.......SOUTH CLARK STREET.......79

Opposite the Court House.

Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles. Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired and glasses inserted in ... frames.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—SS. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. Samuel D. Weakley.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel D. Weakley that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 18th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin, and against the estate of the said Samuel D. Weakley for the sum of Seventeen Thousand Two Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Samuel D. Weakley shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Plt'f's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—SS. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. McAllister, Simpson & Co.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 18th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin, and against the estate of the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., for the sum of Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Thirty Nine Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said McAllister, Simpson & Co. shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Plt'f's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1862. Margaret Cameron Hall vs. Robert Hall. In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Robert Hall, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Robert Hall, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-third day of October, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January next, (1862,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Robert Hall, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
C. J. HULL, Compl't's Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. William H. Low vs. Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes.—In Chancery.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

Insurance Statements.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Commonwealth Fire Ins. Comp'y,

OF NEW YORK.

[illegible]

New York, December 31st, 1860.

... , President.
GEO. F. HAWS, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 13th, 1861.

Whereas, The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1857, and the act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1861; and said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES B. STOKES of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES B. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1861.

[SEAL.] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company of New York	[illegible]
La Fayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn	[illegible]
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York	[illegible]
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	[illegible]
Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y.	[illegible]
Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y.	[illegible]
Northern Assurance Company of London	[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, London	[illegible]

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,
No. 150 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Lafayette Fire Insurance Comp'y,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York.

2d—The amount of capital stock is ... $150,000.00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is ... 150,000.00

ASSETS:

1st—Cash on hand and in Bank and in hands of Agents ... $ 3,770.16
2d—Real Estate unincumbered ... none.
3d and 4th—Debts due the Company, secured by bonds and mortgages, worth double the amount of mortgage ... [illegible]
4th—Bank and other stocks ... [illegible]
6th—Debts due for Premiums ... [illegible]
7th—All other securities ... [illegible]

Total Assets ... $[illegible]

LIABILITIES:

Losses adjusted and not due ... $ [illegible]
Losses in suspense waiting for further proof ... [illegible]
All other claims against the Company ... none.

Total Liabilities ... $ [illegible]

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31st, 1860.

TENNIS J. BERGEN, President.
JAMES B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 7th, 1861.

Whereas, The Lafayette Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1857, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1861, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES B. STOKES of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES B. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.

[SEAL.] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company of New York	[illegible]
La Fayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn	[illegible]
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York	[illegible]
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	[illegible]
Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y.	[illegible]
Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y.	[illegible]
Northern Assurance Company of London	[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, London	[illegible]

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,
No. 150 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Corn Exchange Ins. Company,

OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, of New York.

2d—The amount of capital stock is ... $200,000.00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is ... [illegible]

ASSETS:

1st—Cash on hand and in Bank, and in the hands of Agents ... [illegible]
2d—Real Estate ... none.
3d—Bank Stock owned by the Company ... [illegible]
4th—Debts due the Company, secured by first Mortgage on Real Estate ... [illegible]
5th—Loans secured by pledges of Stocks, Bonds and securities, other than Real Estate ... [illegible]
6th—Debts due the Company for premiums ... [illegible]
7th—Accrued interest due ... [illegible]
All other assets belonging to the Co. ... [illegible]

Total Assets ... $[illegible]

LIABILITIES:

Amount of losses unadjusted ... $ [illegible]
Amount of claims for losses resisted by the Company ... [illegible]
All other claims against the Company ... [illegible]

Total Liabilities ... [illegible]

New York, December 31st, 1860.

JOSEPH KETCHUM, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 26th, 1861.

Whereas, The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1857, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1861; and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES B. STOKES of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES B. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this twenty sixth day of January, A. D. 1861.

[SEAL.] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company of New York	[illegible]
Lafayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn	[illegible]
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York	[illegible]
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	[illegible]
Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y.	[illegible]
Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y.	[illegible]
Northern Assurance Company of London	[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, London	[illegible]

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,
No. 150 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D.D.S., M.D.,

No. 141 LAKE STREET.

Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.,
Hon. W. B. Ogden, Stephen Clary, Esq.,
Prof. N. S. Davis, A. G. Burley, Esq.,
L. D. Olmsted, Esq.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

DR. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate ... [illegible]
[illegible]

☞ TERMS CASH.

☞ Office, No. 8 Clark street, opp. Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 56 West Randolph street, (formerly Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING or INSERTING. ... Charges moderate.

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO'S,

L. CORNELL & CO'S,

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NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

30 HORSE CAVALRY.

In our last issue we stated that the Governor of Illinois had issued orders to re-Governor Boutwell to take and equip a cavalry regiment had been recruited in Mad Quincy, Whatever reason may have been urged for the change, there is evidently no reason to believe that it is a general one, extending to the similar, beginning there in the west and finishing with those in the east. Under these circumstances, we are glad to learn that the Governor has issued orders to discontinue further enlistments in the 30 Horse Cavalry.

The reason for this is doubtless not entirely satisfactory to the friends of the service, additionally because it is now certain that the number of detached companies and squadrons, the aggregate, including those in the field and forming, divided among the several States, will be sufficient to form a full regiment in each.

Under these circumstances, the Governor has deemed it proper to discontinue further enlistments in the 30 Horse Cavalry, and to direct the companies already recruited to report for duty at such rendezvous as may be designated.

A New Government.

Lee Overthrown—The Jefferson Davis Government Ended.

One fine MAJOR-GENERAL, Mr. Jefferson Davis, has resigned and thrown up the sponge. Richmond Gallery Of Fine Art

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Boarding

Lost

Marine List.

Commercial

Financial

Chicago Daily Market.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

Flour and Grist Mills,

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Chicago Tribune